The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870. NUMBER 302.

WASHINGTON.

The House Makes Another Raid on the Iron Men.

Passage of a Bill in the House Providing for a Law Department.

Important Facts Brought out in the Howard Investigation.

Probable Course of the Conference Committee on the Income Tax.

The General Amnesty Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A LAW DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The bill prepared by Messrs. Lawrence and Jenckes, providing for a law department, and designed to reduce the expenses now incurred for extra legal services, passed the House to-day without the call of the yeas and nays. Judge Lawrence showed that under the loose practice which had sprung up the cost of the irregular service had amounted to about $100,000 a year. The following was the showing for the year 1867, exclusive of the expenses of the Surratt trial: By the Treasury Department, $67,211.16; by the Attorney General's Department in the Supreme Court of the United States, $6,000.00; by special counsel to assist District Attorneys, $7,950.00; by the Assistant District Attorneys, $5,393.96; special counsel employed, $4,500; by the State Department, about $5,500. Total for one year, $96,404.12. In some instances the amount paid one single attorney, for a series of years, has largely exceeded the whole salary of the Attorney General. As an example of this, the Judge submits the following statement of fees and expenses paid in a year: 1861, to W. M. Evarts, employed by the Attorney General, amount $1,260; 1863, W. M. Evarts, employed by Attorney General, $2,500; 1864, W. M. Evarts, employed by State Department, $11,840.86; 1864, W. M. Evarts, employed by Treasury Department, $7,500; 1865, W. M. Evarts, employed by Treasury Department, $3,500; 1867, W. M. Evarts, employed by Treasury Department, $10,500; 1867, W. M. Evarts, employed by Attorney General, $5,450. Total, $47,545.86.

A NEW STEAMBOAT LAW

passed the Senate to-day. It is substantially the same as agreed upon by the convention of river men at Cincinnati two years ago, with an amendment made by the Supervisors who met in this city some months ago. It requires Captains and mates to have a license, makes stringent provisions regarding the quality of iron to be used in boilers, and reduces the amount of steam allowed from one-sixth to one-fifth. It prohibits the transportation of all oils which explode at a lower temperature than one hundred and ten degrees. The bill will go to the House to-morrow.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

The Special House Committee heard further argument on the bill to take government charge of the telegraphs. To-morrow Mr. Orton will appear for the Western Union Company. There seems little prospect of any report from the committee on the subject at this session, though Mr. Washburne is very anxious to get the subject out of the committee.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

R. M. Hall, real estate agent, who had charge of the sale of Howard University lots, testified to-day before the Committee on Education and Labor that three lots were reserved for Bureau officers at the time the matter was placed in his hands, one for General Howard, one for General Balloch, Disbursing Officer, and one for Alvord, Superintendent of Schools. The first was paid for as testified yesterday; the last two at a minimum price fixed by the Trustees. Prof. Ogden, of Fisk University, Tennessee, testified that he had received bureau aid from General Howard to the extent of $4,500—$1,000 of it being in bonds of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. He also testified that since the present investigation began General Howard telegraphed to him that if he would return this bond it would be cashed. On further questioning witness produced the telegram. The examination of J. M. Brown, Disbursing Officer of the bureau for this district, began. He testified that the lumber for several hundred tenements on the Barry farm, and three or four rows of barracks in the city, was contracted for by General Charles Howard, and purchased of his father-in-law, Foster, of Bangor, Maine. It was brought here at the government expense. The same witness testified to having been directed to pay $23,000, principally from funds voted by Congress to relieve the destitute in this district, and from the refugee fund, for grading property in which the deed shows private parties to have been interested. Witness was directed to prepare a detailed statement of all the expenditures on account of the University, hospital, and Barry farm.

THE TARIFF BILL.

There is only the same old story to tell about the Tariff bill, viz: The Ways and Means Committee and iron interests were again beaten. The defeat of to-day was the most serious one they have encountered. The present duty on railroad iron is 70 cents per hundred pounds. The committee, in their bill, proposed to make it $1, but yesterday, under the demoralization of previous defeats, concluded to abandon this clause of the measure and [illegible] unusually full vote reduced the rate to 60 cents by seven majority. Many members are studying the little bills introduced by Paine and Judd, and some of the Senators are also, in view of what their body must do before the end of the session, looking into the tariff question. Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, made a brief speech during the debate, in which he expressed the strong conviction that the rate of duty on pig iron will be restored to seven dollars; but the manner in which all the rates have been reduced does not seem to warrant his confidence.

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Income Tax bill held a short meeting, to-day, and talked over the questions at issue without reaching any conclusion. Telegrams were thereupon sent off to the effect that the conference would be a failure. This conclusion is not at all warranted by the facts. Senator Sherman and General Schenck are considering the matter this evening. A report will probably be made to-morrow. From what can be learned, it seems probable that the essential feature of the House bill will be retained, and the 5 per cent rate on individuals cease with the first of next January, provision being, of course, made for the collection next spring of this year's tax.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The parties who got up the Congressional investigation into General Dyer's affairs have asked the Senate Military Committee for a chance to show cause why the conclusions of the Court of Inquiry should not be set aside. The matter has been referred to Senator Howard, and he is writing a report. The outside understanding is that he will pretty sharply criticise the course and finding of such a Court, and that parties interested against Dyer have by no means abandoned their case.

A COMMENDABLE DISTRIBUTION.

Some stir was created in the Capitol, to-day, by a person who called at each of the committee rooms and left a copy of the Bible, a book that clerks and members seemed to regard with curiosity, as the only copies, heretofore, to be found in the building were in the Congressional library. It is not known whether the gift of to-day came from the American Bible Society or from the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen!

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STEAMER ASPINWALL SEIZURE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Some days ago the Department of State was informed by Minister Sickles and Minister Roberts of an order issued by the Spanish Government for the surrender of the steamer Aspinwall. Although sufficient time has elapsed, the Cuban authorities have not acted. It is suspected that the Captain General is restrained by the opposition of the volunteers. Our government is pressing compliance with the order, which will doubtless soon be accorded.

FENIAN WAR MATERIAL ON THE BORDER.

There is no doubt that a large amount of war material, belonging to the Fenians, is distributed along the border. Our government has adopted all means to restrain a possible movement, and prevent a breach of the neutrality laws.

THE DARIEN CANAL TREATY.

The report that the Darien Canal treaty had been rejected by the Colombian Congress, is incorrect. It is still pending, but at the latest advices the opposition was known to be in the minority.

RIDDANCE OF A RAILROAD.

The Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report back the bill to incorporate the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. It will be referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

THE WASHBURNE-DAVIS IMBROGLIO.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs discussed, to-day, the report of the sub-committee on the Paraguay investigation. That portion of the report which sanctions the conduct of Washburne, former Minister to Paraguay, and condemns Admiral Davis and the other authorities, excites a good deal of discussion in the committee. They are about equally divided on the subject.

THE AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

The subject of a general amnesty, discussed so much lately, will soon assume shape in both Houses, and from the temper thus far manifested there is not a doubt that a bill of a very liberal character will shortly be agreed upon. The House Reconstruction Committee has made the subject one of repeated consultations, and the corresponding committee of the Senate has already acted. Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Senate committee, will, to-morrow, introduce a bill that all persons, except those hereinafter excepted, subjected to disability, by the Fourteenth Amendment, are hereby relieved from such disability—provided, nevertheless, That the following class of persons are excepted from the provisions of this act: "First, All persons who, being members of the Congress of the United States, withdrew from the same and aided the rebellion. Second, all persons who, being officers of the army or navy of the United States, left said army or navy and aided the rebellion. Third, all persons members of State Conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession."

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John L. Stevens, Minister to Paraguay; Horace L. Pike, Consul General at Tampico; Adam Badeau, Consul General at London; Henry Quarles, Consul at Barcelona; Joseph F. Sawyer, Consul at Turks Island; William Thurston, Consul at Corunna; James H. Phillips, Consul at Port Mahon; Jesse Johnson, of Indiana, Consul at Glasgow; Frank Burnett, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Fourteenth District; James Coats, Pension Agent at Little Rock; Frederick Morley, Register of Land office at Detroit.

Collector of Internal Revenue, Alfred E. Lee, First District, Ohio.

Postmasters—Jno. H. Smith, Paola, Kansas; James H. Rice, Garnett, Kansas; Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, Mich.; James R. Brown, Oneida, Ks.; Noah Boynton, Mt. Vernon, O.; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Brown, Logansport, Ind.; James F. McCarthy, Valparaiso, Ind.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

COLORED PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Mr. [illegible] presented [illegible]

[illegible] of Academy of Letters and Arts; for the relief, with certain exceptions, of all persons engaged in the rebellion from disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment; to revise the coinage laws.

ELECTION CASE.

The case of Gilbert, the sitting member from Florida, was considered, and the report of the Judiciary Committee that he was legally elected was adopted.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

Mr. PATTERSON reported without amendment the House bill, limiting the appointment of special agents of the Treasury Department.

FRANKLIN'S TRADE MARKS.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) reported, with amendment, the bill in relation to fraudulent trade marks on foreign articles.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate amended the bill granting right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands, so as to protect the Sutro tunnel franchise in Nevada.

Mr. COLE offered another amendment, pending which the bill went over.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The joint resolution for a board of naval officers to examine such officers as deem themselves unjustly passed over by promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress July 25, 1866, was slightly amended and passed.

The bill to provide for better security on board steam vessels, being that prepared by the Treasury Department, passed.

The House joint resolution, appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation of the charges against General Howard, passed.

The joint resolution to regulate the effect of a vote of thanks of Congress upon promotion in the Navy, passed.

The bill relative to the Circuit Courts of the United States, prohibiting any construction of the act that would require the holding of a Circuit Court where not required by previously existing laws, passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. AMES introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the Memphis & New Orleans Levee Railroad Company.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to make uniform the pensions of widows of naval staff officers.

ADJOURNMENT.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTION CASES.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, reported that Adolph Bailey is not, and C. B. Darrell is, entitled to the seat from the Third District of Louisiana.

Mr. KERR made a minority report, with opposite conclusions.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The bill to establish a Department of Justice was considered and passed.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL THOMAS.

The joint resolution appropriating $3,000 for a portrait of General Thomas, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, passed unanimously.

VENTILATION.

A joint resolution, appropriating $3,000 for experiments in the ventilation of the hall of the House, was adopted.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN WISCONSIN.

The Senate bill to change the time of holding United States Courts in Wisconsin was amended and passed.

ELECTION CASE DECIDED.

The contested election case in the Fifth Louisiana District was considered, and the majority report that the election held on November 3, 1868, was illegal, was adopted.

NAVIGATION RELIEF BILL.

The bill, introduced by Mr. Lynch, to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States was referred.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment, offered by Mr. Benjamin, to insert a paragraph on railroad iron, made to pattern and fitted to be laid down, 60 cents per 100 pounds, was, after discussion, adopted—77 against 68.

The paragraph taxing iron wire was amended, on motion of Mr. Schenck, by transferring twisted wire thereto from the following paragraph, by which the duty was reduced.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the rates in the paragraph were reduced from 2½ to 2 cents, from 4 to 3½ cents, and from 5 to 4 cents per pound.

Without disposing of the paragraph the committee rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Seventeenth Day's Proceedings.

Rebutting Evidence in Behalf of the Prosecution.

Testimony of Horace Greeley, Samuel Sinclair, and Oliver Johnson.

The Final Interview Between Mr. and Mrs. McFarland.

Prisoner's Habits—His Oft-Repeated Determination to Kill Richardson.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The McFarland trial to-day excited more attention than for the past week, owing to the important evidence given by Horace Greeley, Samuel Sinclair, and Oliver Johnson. Their testimony shows that the separation of McFarland and his wife was positive and final, two or three weeks before Richardson's intercepted letter was written. Counsel for defence had carefully concealed this fact, and labored hard to prevent the introduction of the testimony to show it. Further testimony to corroborate this will be introduced to-morrow, though McFarland's counsel are determined to fight it at every step and exclude as much as possible. Under Judge Hackett's ruling to-day and yesterday, however, [illegible] the testimony of the defence can be [illegible] the friends of Richardson are confident of [illegible] up his memory and showing that the murder was deliberate, and not the act of an insane man.

[To the Associated Press.]

TESTIMONY OF MR. GREELEY.

[illegible] this morning than it has been for many days.

Mr. Horace Greeley was again placed on the stand, and testified that the substance of the interview was a relation by McFarland of an incident connected with the first shooting up town.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham: First met Richardson in Kansas, in 1859; was connected with the *Tribune* in 1859 or 1860. Richardson was never regularly connected with the *Tribune*.

Witness was requested by a Mr. Hare, a friend of Richardson's, to see that somebody was provided for the prosecution.

Witness applied to Judge Pierpont, but that gentleman refused to act. Never applied to any other person directly. Private counsel was engaged through the instrumentality of witness. Witness was not personally interested in the case.

Mr. Graham here asked a question relative to the Astor House marriage. Graham said he proposed to show the bias of the witness, and that he was so implicated in this affair that he required to be represented to defend himself.

The Recorder said he should exclude it, Graham excepting.

Mr. Greeley said that if he was asked to contribute to the expenses of the prosecution he should do so. He knew one person who had contributed money for the purpose; never asked any person to so contribute; remember writing an article on the subject of "revenge," having this case in his eye; never wrote or caused to be written any editorial in reference to this case in any other paper than the *Tribune*; witness was interviewed by a reporter; read the account in the *Sun* afterward; the reporter did not tell him his name; did not think the interview was to be published; did not know he was being interviewed.

Mr. Graham here read the account of the interview alluded to.

Mr. Greeley denied several portions of it; did not say that McFarland had given up all claims to his wife; did not say his testimony would go against McFarland at the trial; did not say McFarland was a bad man [illegible]; did not say he was a deliberate, dirty, d—d villain [illegible] swear one swear that was published; did not make any threats against McFarland; did not think it sufficient for him to say he relinquished all claim to his wife to be a competent divorce; did believe that he had given up his wife; never said so to Richardson; never encouraged Mrs. McFarland in her attachment to Richardson; did not speak of it to Mrs. Samuel Sinclair; never did to Mrs. Calhoun; presumed he mentioned it to Mr. Reed; did not remember the prisoner's having called upon him for a letter of recommendation for the office of Register in Bankruptcy; in his first interview the prisoner spoke with considerable feeling; did not cry; knew McFarland four years before that time.

Mr. Graham showed two letters of his to McFarland; one was addressed "My Friend," and the other "Dear Sir." These letters were as truthful as letters of recommendation generally are; one to Mr. Draper, Collector of the port, and the other to Mr. McElrath, Appraiser. Mr. Greeley gave Mrs. Calhoun a letter of introduction to Henry Ward Beecher, when Richardson was on his death bed.

Q. With what view did you write that letter?

The admission of this testimony was objected to by Mr. Graham.

Mr. Graham said he had a right to show that Mr. Greeley and others had control of this case, and that his testimony was not impartial. He had shown that a witness was bribed, and should have the right to show if a witness was biased. Mr. Graham did not wish to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony, but wished to show the jury that they should regard it with very many grains of allowance.

The Recorder ruled it inadmissible.

Mr. Graham excepted.

Mr. Greeley continued: The person who interviewed him asked if Mr. Greeley did not think they would make a good point on him in regard to the free-love and marriage business. Mr. Greeley answered that he thought his views and character well enough understood already. Mrs. Sinclair had spoken to witness in McFarland's favor, but Mrs. McFarland never did solicit any favor or recommendation for prisoner.

To Mr. Graham: Did not know of Richardson's intention to go to any distant place in the latter part of 1869.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

Samuel Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*, testified: Was acquainted with prisoner since 1857; knew his wife. Remembered an interview between them at the house of witness in 1867. State what occurred.

Mr. Graham objected to this, but the Recorder admitted the testimony.

Mrs. McFarland said prisoner wanted an interview with her. She refused until her father would be present. Mrs. McFarland told the prisoner his conduct toward her had driven out all the affection she ever had for him, and she would no longer live with him. [illegible]

[illegible]

the right and partly wrong. Did not remember whether Oliver Johnson approved of McFarland's conduct. Mr. Sage said he was McFarland's friend, and had never heard of any disagreement. McFarland was in great distress about his wife leaving him, and showed a great deal of feeling. He said he did not want to go over the past. Witness had no doubt McFarland was sincere when he said he was resigned to his fate. The declaration may have been prompted by a desire not to be too much cast down. Never told Richardson McFarland regarded the separation as final. He thought a husband and wife could separate, but a father and mother should put up with anything rather than separate. McFarland represented to his wife that a separation would affect herself and their children. Witness, in March, gave McFarland a letter. (Produced.)

The letter was read by Mr. Graham. It was from Mr. Sinclair, recommending McFarland to Mr. Chase for a Treasury appointment, and describing the prisoner as a most worthy man, and one of the very few Radical Irishmen.

Witness: Judging from the interview he had with McFarland, did not think he suspected that Richardson and his wife had any improper connection. Richardson three or four times asked witness about McFarland. Could not remember what day McFarland came to the office, and, seeing Richardson, retired. The perusal of the intercepted letter made no change in his feelings towards Richardson. Thought the letter foolish and imprudent. Did not think it infamous under the circumstances. Thought the letter calculated to irritate McFarland. Did not think it ought to make him crazy. Saw Richardson a week after he read the intercepted letter. McFarland told Richardson and his wife would never live together if they were married. Marriage did not take place before the shooting. Spoke with McFarland about a week after the first shooting. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland found an asylum at his house on the night of the shooting. Mrs. McFarland remained longer than Richardson. First heard of the intention of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland to get married on the morning after the shooting. He suggested that there was an impropriety in it. Told Mrs. McFarland that her friends would think it strange if she was married so soon after separation. She replied that as they were separated she thought she had a right to get married. Never told Mrs. McFarland she ought to endure anything rather than break up her family. Did not know how Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were acquainted. Thought it was 1865. Richardson was a widower. On the night he testified McFarland was very much intoxicated. A man getting drunk would, in his opinion, not constitute a reason for breaking up a marriage. Witness told Mr. Nones that very likely, if McFarland had shot Richardson the first time, the act would have been regarded as justifiable.

Redirect: It was on the Monday after the shooting that Mrs. McFarland went to Boston.

To Mr. Graham: The sleeping apartments of Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were on the second floor. Witness saw Mrs. McFarland caressing Richardson.

TESTIMONY OF OLIVER JOHNSON.

Oliver Johnson testified: Was a journalist. Has been acquainted with McFarland since 1861. Was present at the interview between Mr. McFarland and his wife at Mr. Sinclair's house. Mrs. McFarland said she had appointed the interview to state to her husband the reasons why she could never live with him again. She was beginning to speak of the incidents in their married life, when McFarland said he had not come for anything else than to effect a settlement and have her go home with him. She referred to his fits of intemperance, and he admitted that on those occasions he had not treated her well. He alluded to the coldness of her letters written from the White Mountains, and said "You know you have destroyed all love in my heart." McFarland said he would in future treat his wife and children better than he had done. Witness said to McFarland he was glad he took things in this manner.

To Mr. Graham: First met Richardson in the spring of 1862, when he returned from his imprisonment in the South. Never saw a pistol with Richardson. Wrote some articles in the *Independent* in reference to the marriage ceremony. Their tendency was to [illegible] Richardson's character. Did not know whether McFarland intended to marry again, or that she had her eye on another man. Witness remembered saying: "Mac, bear this like a man."

Mr. Graham here showed witness a letter from him to Mr. Slack, editor of the Boston *Commonwealth*.

Witness subscribed to its sentiments. He believed McFarland was an assassin.

Do you testify against the prisoner with the idea he is sane?

Answer. Can't say I do.

Mr. Graham here read a letter in which Johnson calls McFarland an assassin and defends Mrs. McFarland from the charge of being heartless, and said prisoner had spy-like detectives about in Boston.

Mr. Graham read another of Johnson's letters to Mrs. McFarland, saying he would show how a man of Johnson's age addressed a married woman.

Q. How old are you, Mr. Johnson?

A. About 60.

The letter expressed Mr. Johnson's regards for Mrs. McFarland, and how glad he would be to see her when she came to New York.

Witness, in reference to the letter, said it would have been more correct if he had stated he heard that false statements had been given out by the prisoner.

To Judge Garvin: Mrs. McFarland, at the time of the shooting, had been writing for the *Independent*.

To Mr. Graham: Thought he had got the impression that false stories had been set afloat from Mr. Slack's letter to witness. Had seen these rumors in the Boston *Transcript*.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES HOWARD.

Charles Howard testified: He lived in Port Chester, N. Y. Knew prisoner since 1859. In September, 1869, met McFarland. Prisoner told him he was building a house over in Jersey where his wife was living, that he had lost sight of her. Saw a pistol with prisoner. Met McFarland many times during 1869, and he always expressed the intention of shooting Richardson. Saw him intoxicated at No. 9 Henry street in the fall of 1869. Witness called there to see him. Saw him at No. 78 Sixth avenue. Prisoner was lying on a bed. Looked flushed. Felt his pulse. It beat with considerable velocity. He asked if witness ever saw his muscles brought to the [illegible]. Prisoner said he would [illegible] and hoisting Richardson. He asked witness and told him he would [illegible] him. This was about 9 o'clock in the [illegible] for [illegible] The court here adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE HARBOR.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The brig Foitx arrived to-day, from Rio Janeiro, with two cases of yellow fever, and is detained at quarantine. Two of her crew died on the voyage, from the disease.

SMUGGLING.

The investigations into the charges of smuggling on the part of Custom House officials have been going on several days. Eighteen officials have confessed to receiving bribes from merchants and officers of ships to pass goods without examination, and say this business has been going on for a long time. The investigation shows that a large number of Custom House officials are implicated in smuggling.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

A heavy shower, with strong wind, occurred this evening. Two buildings were blown down in the city, killing one man instantly and injuring others. Several accidents from the storm are reported in the suburbs.

WALL STREET

continued active to-day in all departments. Gold and bonds sympathized, and advanced, with heavy transactions. There are no indications of clique operations, but the advance is considered the natural result of the defeat of the Funding bill. The gold market was strengthened somewhat by the reported specie decrease in the Bank of France. Money continues very easy. Dealings in stocks were very large through the entire day. The closing quotations were higher than last evening, and brokers report a great increase in orders to buy stocks for outsiders.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARREST OF PRIZE-FIGHT ROUGHS.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The [illegible] Kerrigan proposed prize-fight has again fizzled. [illegible] of the principals and a crowd of roughs were arrested by the police as they went to the battle ground, at Sandy Hook.

JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

ROCHESTER, April 28.—The Republican State Convention nominated Henry R. Selden for Chief Justice, and Charles Mason, Charles Andrews, Charles G. Folger, and Robert S. Hale for Associate Justices of the Court of Appeals. A colored delegate from New York was loudly applauded when he gave in his vote. Resolutions of confidence in the national administration were adopted, but an attempt to introduce one endorsing the proposed annexation of San Domingo was voted down.

OPPOSITION TO THE ARCADE RAILROAD SCHEME.

A meeting of property-owners representing over a hundred million dollars, to-day, denounced the Arcade Railroad, and called on the Governor to veto the bill, and resolved, in case of its becoming a law, to contest the matter in the courts.

INDIANA.

Railroad Collision—Judicial Appointments—Condition of Judge Gresham.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—A passenger train on the Pan Handle Road, which left Richmond about 11 o'clock last night, ran into a box car belonging to a freight train lying on a side track near Cambridge City. The freight train had not been moved far enough along, and the box car, which was upon the main track, was completely smashed, some of the pieces being carried a hundred yards. The locomotive of the passenger train was badly broken, and the engineer, Amos Kelley, was badly bruised and cut up severely, while the fireman, William Gipe, received injuries which it is feared are fatal. The train was running at its full speed at the time of the accident. Another locomotive was procured as soon as possible, and the train arrived about two hours behind time.

The Governor has appointed Melville C. Hester, of Charlestown, Judge of the Floyd and Clark County Circuit Court, vice C. H. Butler, resigned. Hester held the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the district, and Mr. Lafollette has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Lafollette declined the appointment of Judge, because it would be impossible for him to practice law in that position.

Dr. Vergian, Judge Gresham's physician, reports the fracture reduced, and the Judge resting comfortably, but they will probably confine him to his room for three months.

OHIO.

The Altered Check Business Successfully Practiced in Cincinnati—Woman Suffrage Convention.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Last Tuesday Espy, Heidelbach & Co., bankers, sold on a stranger a check on the First National Bank, drawn by Espy, Heidelbach & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, April 28.—In the Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Dayton, the day was spent in discussing the resolutions offered yesterday, after which they were adopted. The convention has adjourned.

THE WEST.

Prominent Sioux Chiefs Desire to Visit Washington—Escape of a Murderer—Heavy Rainfall.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 28.—Information received from Fort Fetterman [illegible] the Sioux Chief and fifty of his principal men desire to go to Washington to see the Great Father. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

Over Sixty Persons Killed and Two Hundred Injured.

Pictures of the Terrible Scene as Given by Survivors.

Condition of Those Rescued Alive from the Ruins.

The Streets Filled with Funeral Cortéges.

PUBLIC MEETINGS—INQUIRIES FROM ABROAD.

RICHMOND, April 28.—Last night a great meeting of the Chahoon and Ellyson police was held, at which resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased brethren were adopted, and it was agreed that both parties should join in and participate in the funeral ceremonies. All day telegrams were being received from every portion of the State and country inquiring after the welfare of friends and relations in this city, and what with press reports and incessant messages sent and received, the operators here were taxed to their utmost capacity. To-day business will be suspended so that every citizen can devote himself to the memory of the dead. It is needless to say that no decision has been rendered in the Mayoralty case, and it is doubtful when it will be delivered.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

It is believed that the Capitol will now be abandoned as a public institution. It was built in 1792, and is now nearly seventy-eight years old.

THE DISASTER OF 1811.

The burning of the theatre in 1811, when a large number of persons, including many ladies, perished, is the only disaster in the history of this city that affords the slightest parallel to the terrible calamity of this long-to-be-remembered day.

EXTENT OF THE CALAMITY.

It is now believed that the calamity is much greater than yet reported. The number of killed will reach over sixty, and the wounded are known to be over 200. The scenes of despair and anguish in the vicinity of the disaster are beyond description. Dark mourning covers the whole city.

A DAY OF FUNERALS.

RICHMOND, April 28.—To-day all houses of business closed in consequence of the calamity at the capital. The streets are filled with funeral cortéges. In those of the dead policemen both sets of police joined. All late political feeling is forgotten. The bells of the city tolled all day. The streets look like Sunday. About 7,000 people are assembled in the Park, hearing addresses of condolence from Governor Walker, Judge Orr, Judge Crump, Governor Wise and others.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Thos. S. Baldwin, one of the injured, died today. He was from Newark, N. J.

MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Both houses of the Legislature held an informal meeting and agreed to unite with the citizens in any general funeral procedure.

OTHER FUNERALS.

The body of the colored "Senator Bland" was sent home this morning, the hearse being followed by white and colored members of the Senate to the depot.

The funerals of Thos. H. Quarles, Captain Wootlolk, N. F. Howard, Policeman Cox, Patrick Henry Aylett, Powhatan Roberts, Samuel A. Eaton, R. H. Maury, Jr., and John Turner, have already taken place.

CONDITION OF THE SURVIVORS.

Hopes are entertained for the recovery of Mr. Dunham.

Ex-Governor Wells is better, but his condition is still critical. The point of one of the broken ribs entered the left lung, which causes much spitting of blood.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

One of the most remarkable escapes, yesterday, was that of B. B. White, a member of the Legislature from Elizabeth City. He fell through the floor, and did not receive a scratch. He remained and worked vigorously to get out the wounded.

Major Kelly, of Fredericksburg, was conversing with Mr. Aylett when the crash occurred, and says Aylett was killed by a beam from the gallery. The larger number of deaths occurred among those standing under the gallery. Dr. Brock was just in front of it, sitting at his table, writing, when the same beam that killed Aylett struck him. When he was brought out from the ruins he was breathing, but died in a few minutes.

IN THE CAPITOL SQUARE.

The scenes in the Capitol Square cannot be described. In several instances wives came upon bodies of husbands. One of them was so shocked that it is scarcely hoped that she can live through the day. Another is insane, with little hope of recovery.

STATEMENT OF A SURVIVOR.

A member of the Legislature describes his fall as follows: I heard a low rumbling sound, and the gallery, standing rapidly. I was facing the gallery, and saw it falling towards me. Fortunately it did not reach me. I saw men scrambling over each other in the gallery, and heard what seemed one unearthly yell of agony. Then came the crash and I sank into darkness. I found myself under a mass of rubbish, with a dead body over me, a wounded man under me, and another at my side. The poor fellow under me said: "Oh, me; but if I could fear God always as I do now." Another near me said: "Oh, God, forgive me, spare me, and I will be a true follower of Jesus." The man at my side exclaimed: "Oh, death, where is thy sting? Oh, grave, where is thy victory?" I heard a number of cries on all sides of me. Some were speaking about their wives, and others of their children, while others were begging air. I believe many died from suffocation, for although little hurt myself, I should have died from suffocation if I had not been removed [illegible]

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

Mr. Jaynes tells the following touching incident concerning Dr. Brock: [illegible] I was sitting behind Dr. Brock when he [illegible] and I asked my name. I told him. He said: "I am dying. Tell my poor wife how much I loved her and thought of her in my last moments."

SYMPATHY.

Telegrams of sympathy and offering aid for the afflicted are coming from all parts of the country. A citizen of New York has given authority to a gentleman here to draw on him for $1,000.

THE DEFECT IN THE BUILDING.

An experienced architect, who has viewed the place of the Capitol building, says the girder which gave way was composed of two pieces of wood bolted together, making when combined an area of 12 by 16 inches. It was formerly supported by columns, which were subsequently removed to improve the appearance of the Hall of Delegates. In the centre of the girder was a mortice which reduced the available strength to 12 by 10 inches. The fatal error was in making alterations without examining the girders with reference to capacity to endure the new strain placed upon them.

EVENING FUNERALS.

RICHMOND, April 28—Evening.—There have been about twenty-five additional funerals this evening. Hearses could not be obtained for all of them, and furniture wagons, appropriately draped, had to be used. The funeral of John M. Turner, page in the House of Delegates, was attended by the General Assembly in a body. The pages of the House were pall-bearers, and the scene was very imposing.

STATEMENT OF MAJOR CALVERT.

Major Calvert, late State Treasurer, makes the following statement: I was in the Clerk's office, under the gallery, looking through the window in the court-room. Standing by my side were Maury, Roberts, and Baldwin. I was nearest the door leading out. A friend started to come in. He remarked, "I will stay here; it's much safer outside than inside." He went outside the door, and had hardly disappeared when the crash came. I tugged to get near the door, and had almost made my escape when I was borne down into the darkness below. I hardly remember anything but a confused din of voices and falling timbers. I found myself entirely covered. My left side seemed nearly crushed, but my right arm was free, and with this removed the rubbish from about my head and was enabled to breathe a little. I was released in about three-quarters of an hour. My left leg was badly broken, and left side bruised.

FAST DAY APPOINTED.

At a meeting, to-day, it was resolved that the 6th of May be observed as a day of humiliation, prayer, and religious service.

SIGNS OF MOURNING.

The streets, to-night, are as still as Sunday. Active measures are on foot for the relief of destitute families. The *Despatch*, *State Journal*, and other newspaper offices, are hung in mourning. The flags on the Capitol, Custom House, and all public buildings and vessels in port, were displayed at half-mast. Railroad trains are coming into the city covered with emblems of mourning. At all the funerals the old organizations of Richmond, to which deceased were attached turned out. At one of them the State Grand Division Sons of Temperance followed the corpse to the cemetery.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Governor Walker to-night received a telegram announcing that the Illinois Constitutional Convention had adopted resolutions of regret at the calamity. A reply was sent, thanking Illinois on behalf of Virginia.

IN FREDERICKSBURG.

The citizens of Fredericksburg closed business, and the town bells tolled all day. The merchants are arranging to raise funds for the sufferers.

WISCONSIN.

Raid on Gamblers at La Crosse—Attempt of Prisoners to Escape—A Brave Woman.

LA CROSSE, April 28.—Last night the police made a raid upon a gambling establishment on Pearl street, in the rear of the International Hotel, captured Partridge & Co., and arrested the proprietors and about twenty others. This morning the parties were arraigned in the Police Court and fined—Partridge $25 and costs, and the visitors $10 each. The faro tables and gambling implements were confiscated.

About 7 o'clock last evening the prisoners in the County Jail made a desperate attempt to escape. When the turnkey went as usual to lock them up, one of them, a negro, Jim Paul, threw pepper and salt in his eyes, and all made a rush upon him. Mrs. Solberg, wife of the Sheriff, hearing the noise and went to the assistance of the turnkey. By their united efforts the attempt was defeated. Mrs. Solberg was severely bruised by the prisoners. There were seventeen prisoners, and it was owing to Mrs. S. that they did not succeed in overpowering the turnkey.

MISSOURI.

Election of Officers of the South Pacific Railroad Company—Progress of the Road.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—At a meeting of the South Pacific Railroad Company to-day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Francis B. Hayes, Uriel Crocker, Joseph Seligman, Joseph H. Morrill, and George C. Curtis, of Boston; Andrew V. Stout and Jesse Seligman, New York; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; Wm. H. Coffin, Clyde, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Andrew Peirce, Jr., St. Louis; Charles E. Hare, of Springfield, Mo.

The formal opening of the road to Springfield takes place next Tuesday. The track will be completed fifty miles west of Springfield within sixty days.

Attempt to Throw a Train from the Track.

BOSTON, April 28.—An attempt was made this morning to throw a train from the track of the Hartford & Erie Road, near Franklin. [illegible] were placed on the track were removed by a Mr. Cowery, who was fired upon while at work, by three men in ambush, one bullet passing through his hat, and another grazing his arm.

An Important Treasury Order.

[illegible], April 28.—Collector Patterson has received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of all property seized during the war for taxes and afterwards redelivered. Millions are involved in it.

Fires.

MONMOUTH, Ill., April 28.—About 2 o'clock this morning [illegible]

[illegible]

$10,000; insured for $5,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ST. PAUL, April 28.—Yesterday, at 4 p.m., a fire broke out in a frame hotel at Hinckley, on the Superior Railroad, seventy-two miles from St. Paul, which soon burned to the ground. Immense supplies of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were stacked up near, to which the fire spread and partly consumed, and also a wood pile belonging to the Superior Railroad Company. Losses are: the hotel, $2,500; supplies of the Northern Pacific Railroad, $600; Minnesota Stage Company, $100. Amount of insurance, if any, not known. There were a few other small losses.

NASHVILLE, April 28.—An accidental fire occurred at Ash Barracks this morning, which destroyed the commissary building, together with bacon and other supplies, amounting to about $4,000. A private dwelling and store in the neighborhood were also burnt. Two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, just arrived, *en route* for Sioux City, were quartered at the barracks. No insurance.

PITTSBURGH, April 28.—The condensing tanks and agitating house of the Brilliant Oil Works of Lockhart & Frew, near this city, burned, with four hundred barrels of oil, this afternoon. Loss, $8,000. No insurance.

COLUMBIA, Pa., April 28.—The Presbyterian Church at Wrightsville was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire this afternoon.

FIRE ON STATE STREET.

Total Destruction of a Saloon, and Partial Burning of a Large Boarding House.

Loss Over $10,000, Partially Insured.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night, John O'Neil, proprietor of a saloon on the first floor of the two-story frame building No. 304 South State street, rolled a barrel of whiskey from the front room into the rear room. He then, in attempting to turn down the gas, turned it off. Taking a match from his pocket, he relighted the gas, and, without thinking, threw the burning piece of wood on the floor. While rolling the barrel into the room the bung became loose and dropped out, and the whiskey, in consequence, covered the floor. When the match came in contact with it, the room was on fire in an instant. Mr. O'Neil rushed out, and another man, who was near by, ran to Box 31, at the J. B. Rice, Rice engine house, and turned in an alarm. The steamers soon arrived, but in the meantime the flames had spread throughout the entire structure, and were threatening to grasp the adjoining structure on either side. In a short time the roofs of both these buildings were on fire, and their entire destruction was threatened, owing to the limited supply of water, some of the steamers not being able to force a stream more than twenty feet. The firemen did the best they could under the circumstances, and confined the fire within the limits mentioned, and, after working diligently for two hours, accomplished the overthrow of their enemy. The total loss will be over $10,000.

Nos. 298, 300, 302, and 304 were embraced in one building, a large three-story frame, for which Mayor Mason is the agent. It was damaged to the extent of $3,000, and is said to be insured.

No. 298 was occupied on the first floor by Hornich, Kimball & Co., undertakers. Their loss, which is by water, will be about $600; insured for $3,000 in city companies.

No. 300, on the first door, was a show-case manufactory. The name of the occupant, who is a German, could not be learned, as he had no sign over the door. His damage cannot be over $200, by water. Whether he had any insurance could not be ascertained.

No. 300 was a restaurant, kept by Peter Smith. Loss by water, $100, insured for $2,000, divided between the Lamar and Republic.

No. 302 was the crockery store of P. O'Neil & Son. Their loss cannot possibly be more than $250 by fire and water; fully covered by insurance.

The second and third floors of this building were rented to A. Sanford, who kept a boarding house. His loss on furniture will reach at least $2,000; insured for $1,500—$500 in the Garden City, $500 in the Firemen's, and the remainder in another city company. He had thirty-two boarders, nearly all of whom lost some of their personal effects. A great many rescued their trunks. The aggregate loss of all will probably be $1,000. A few of them were insured.

No. 304 was, as stated, the saloon of John O'Neil. His stock, which was totally destroyed, was worth about $1,200. In addition to this $300 in greenbacks, and an every worth $200, were destroyed, making his loss nearly $1,800. He is partially insured. The second story was occupied by a Miss Baker, who leased her furniture of Miss Graham. Loss, $400; no insurance. Jacob Bollinger also had a sleeping apartment on the floor, and lost about $50 in bedding and clothing. He is not insured. The building was owned by Thomas Allen. Loss, $800; covered by insurance.

No. 306 was also a two story frame building, owned by Mrs. Bush, and occupied by H. Long. It was damaged to the extent of $600; insurance not known. Long rescued some of his household goods, but estimates his loss at $300. He has a policy for $400 in the Yonkers.

Mr. O'Neil became so excited after he left the building, that he wanted to rush into the flames to rescue his money, and was with difficulty prevented from doing so. The occupants of the boarding house were all asleep when the fire broke out, and some of them rushed into the street attired in light and white material, but no one was injured. There was considerable crying indulged in by some of the weaker sex, and some lamentations thrown away. As the rooms in the building were untenanted, they sought shelter in adjoining houses and convenient hotels. This same boarding house was burned out on the 3d of May a year ago.

Tariff Debate in the Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 28.—In the House of Commons in the debate on the tariff, an amendment to place flour and meal on the free list was defeated by a small majority.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33 A. F. and A. M. Special communication by order of the W. M. this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the third degree. Visitors and members cordially invited to attend.

H. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

A special convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on P. and M. E. M. degrees. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!

Special Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, U. D. [illegible] By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209, A. F. & A. M., are hereby notified to be present at Oriental Hall at [illegible] o'clock, Friday, to attend the funeral of our late Brother [illegible]. By order of D. H. KILMORE, W. M. F. H. KORMENDY.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. O. F.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, NO. 22—You are hereby notified to appear at Lodge Hall at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp, Friday, April 29, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, Robert Hunter. A full attendance is desired. By order. W. C. WILSON, N. G. J. L. KELLOGG, Rec. Sec'y.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS.

The Largest, Finest, and Best Stock of DRESS and BUSINESS HATS in the West, at

BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES',

The Leading Hatters of the West,

Corner Washington & Clark-sts.

DRESS SILK HATS,

The Best, AT BREWSTER'S, SHERMAN HOUSE.

COLLARS.

THE BEST PAPER

COLLAR

IN MARKET, AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES, TO DEALERS ONLY,

C. & F. HAWKINS, 209 South Water-st.

FURS.

FURS PRESERVED FROM MOTHS.

We continue as in former years to receive Furs on storage for preservation from Moths, and insure them against all loss or damage. By sending your Furs, or orders for us to call for them, you will be relieved from all trouble and anxiety in regard to their perfect safety, and can dispense them to take proper care of them at home.

BISHOP & BARNES, FURRIERS, 115 LAKE-ST.

BAKING POWDER.

Prof. Horsford's BREAD PREPARATION

Does the same work as Baking Powders at less than one-half the expense. Retail price 25 cents a package. Ask your grocer for a FREE SAMPLE. City and country dealers furnished with samples on application to KING & OWENS, Agents, [illegible] South Water-st.

FURNITURE.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14, & 16 North Canal-st.

The LARGEST STOCK and the LOWEST PRICES in the [illegible]

SAFES.

HALL'S SAFES

ALWAYS STAND THE TEST.

MOMENCE, Ill., April 1, 1870.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO., CHICAGO:

GENTLEMEN—We take pleasure in making the following statement: We had in use in our Jewelry Establishment (which was destroyed by fire, January 31st,) one of your manufacture of Safes. The Safe, at the time of burning, contained a large amount of valuable Jewelry, and was in a position that exposed it to the greatest heat; but we are pleased to say that on opening the Safe, we found our Jewelry, Books and valuables to be entirely preserved, and uninjured by fire. You are at perfect liberty to use this in any manner you see fit, and we can recommend your Safes (from experience) to be what you claim for them.

With respect, we remain,

BALDWIN & DAVIS.

Another.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31, 1870.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.:

GENTLEMEN—On the 9th inst. the large two story frame building situated on West Twelfth-st., and occupied by me as a Planing Mill, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, consisting of a large amount of lumber, sash, doors, &c. The No. 7 Safe I purchased of you last May (one of Hall's Patent) fell from the second story, and was completely covered with burning timbers, which fell on top and around it. No water was thrown on the Safe, and it remained at a white heat for hours, and when taken out was so hot that it could not be opened for six hours longer. I am happy to say it preserved its contents completely, and all who were present when it was opened were astonished at the perfect condition of the books and papers, which were not even soiled. The Combination Lock worked as well as ever. As the Safe needs some repairs, I wish to exchange it for a new one, as I am satisfied your Safes are what you represent them to be, RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM GOLDIE.

Still Another!

BUDA, Ill., April 19, 1870.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.:

GENTS—The small fire-proof Safe (one of Hall's Patent Concrete) purchased of you in October, 1866, was in my store when it burned on the 2d ult., and, although exposed to the hottest of the fire for six hours, the contents were preserved in splendid condition, and entirely uninjured. I take pleasure in adding this testimonial to the many others now in your possession, and cheerfully recommend "Hall's Patent" to all who are in want of a first-class Fire-Proof Safe.

Respectfully, yours, A. H. GUNN.

PROFESSIONAL.

ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT!

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Boils, and Sores of all kinds. Relieves Corns and Bunions. For sale by all druggists; 25 cts. per box.

CORNS,

BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, treated by DR. STEPHENS, 85 Clark-st. Feet treated annually for $15, single corn, 50 cents.

SEEDS.

TO LOVERS OF BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

One Dollar per Box!

Of [illegible] varieties, all blooming this season, consisting of Asters, China Pink, Cypress Vine, Double Balsam, Double Petunia, Four O'clock, Mignonette, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Pansy, Portulaca, Sensitive Plant, Snap Dragon, Sweet Alyssum, Zinnia, &c.

OR 5 AND 10 CENTS PER SINGLE PAPER.

Also, Spring Bulbs.

Call, or send for our Flower and Spring Bulb Catalogue, which are distributed free.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, Seedsmen, 186 Randolph-st., Near Wells-st., opp. Briggs House. Store kept open in the evening till 9 o'clock.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS NEVER FAIL!

THEY ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WHAT IS REPRESENTED, a fact that is not connected with the USUALLY WORTHLESS stuff on sale in boxes at most of our Grocery Stores.

NORTHWESTERN DEPOT, 186 Randolph-st., Near Wells-st., opp. Briggs House.

SEED CORN.

Carefully selected Seed Corn, from Ohio, which has all been sorted by hand, and the ends of the ears taken off before shelling, put up in two-bushel bags—yellow and white, each separate. Sample sent by mail, if requested. Price $2 per bushel; 40 cents for bags.

WALLACE & HENDERSON, Commission Merchants, 145 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED.

In a business established in 1865, and has grown so large as to require more capital and attention than the present proprietor. A young or middle aged man with a capital of $5,000 or $10,000, can step into a good paying business. The best of references given and required. None but men who have the required capital, and mean business, need reply to J, Tribune office, for three days.

CASH PAID

For all descriptions of old broken and good Watches, Jewelry, old gold, silver plate, [illegible] at HARTLETT'S, [illegible] Goods taken in exchange. Remember [illegible]

WANTED.

PAINTERS, KALSOMINERS And Paper Hangers. HIGHEST WAGES PAID. J. B. SULLIVAN, 266 North Clark-st.

BRONZE POWDER.

AUG. RICHTER & CO., Importers of Bronze Powder and Metal Leaf, 108 and 110 East Randolph-st.,

Offer their large stock of Bronze, in all colors (imported [illegible])

AT PRICES AS LOW as any of the large New York importing houses.

AUG. RICHTER & CO.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

They Preserve their Contents in every instance, North, South, East and West.

FROM MINNESOTA.

ROCHESTER, Minn., March 7, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING & CO., 40 State-st., Chicago:

GENTS: On the night of January 11, our store, a frame building, burned to the ground. Our safe, a "Herring," and stood the test well. It does not seem to be in very good condition now, but we do not wish to sell it. We want a new one. Yours truly, A. OZMAN & SONS.

FROM WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., March 9, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING & CO., 40 State-st., Chicago:

GENTS: On the night of the 29th of January last my store [illegible] was burned. I had one of your Herring Patent Champion Safes. The Safe lay in the burning ruins until next day, and was exposed to an intense heat [illegible] you that upon opening it I found its contents, consisting of all my books and papers to the amount of at least [illegible], in as good condition, the exterior of the safe belonging to the cover of books, which were affected by the heat from the fire-proof filling. I am well satisfied with the Safe, and wish you would send me another of the same kind, only one size larger, and you can have the old Safe as a trophy. Yours, truly, W. I. SULLIVAN.

FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:

DEAR SIRS: The fire which occurred during the night of the [illegible] destroyed the brick building in which we had our office. [illegible] BURNETT & WALL.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:

DEAR SIRS: It gives us pleasure to add our testimonial as to the fire-proof qualities of your Safe [illegible] OUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, which we purchased from you [illegible] TO OUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION [illegible] BRANDLEFORD, BROWN & CO.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:

GENTLEMEN: Another very large and destructive fire visited our Island City on Wednesday night, February [illegible] Truly yours. COOK & WOODVILLE.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes

The Heroes of Over 700 Accidental Fires.

The Best in the World.

HERRING'S New Patent Bankers' Safes,

Admitted by all to be the Best Protection Against Burglars Now Known.

HERRING & CO., 40 State-st., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. O.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$72,000—225 feet fronting east on Lake-av., north of Hyde Park. Terms, 10 per cent cash, balance five years at 6 per cent. Address INVESTMENT, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS DOCK

Property in the Lumber District, (South Branch), for sale by ENOS AYRES, No. 7, 80 Clark-st.

CHEAP LOTS

Wabash-av. and State-st., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. A few more of these choice lots will be sold at old prices if taken before May 1. Title beyond question.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Up-stairs.

A GENTEEL NEW HOUSE AT A BARGAIN.

On leased ground, with the privilege of buying the same at a fixed price. Located between Kenwood and Hyde Park Stations, on Illinois Central Railroad. EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. Apply at 6 State-st. J. H. DUNHAM.

For Sale--Riceland Plantation.

This plantation is situated in the parish of Plaquemines, on the right bank of the Mississippi River, forty-eight miles below New Orleans, formerly owned by the late Wm. E. Thompson, Esq. [illegible] RICELAND MILL.—This celebrated Steam Rice Mill, known to be the largest and most complete in the State, will be sold along with the plantation. [illegible] J. S. REED, 124 Lake-st.

FLOUR BRANDS.

FLOUR BRANDS.

D. G. GARRESTON, 13 Old Board of Trade, 234 South Water-st.,

Continues to cut Flour Brands in his unequalled style. [illegible] All work finished in the best manner and guaranteed satisfactory.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRIZE, For Our Sunday School, BY GEO. F. ROOT.

This new Sunday School Singing Book promises to be a great success. [illegible] ROOT & CADY, 67 Washington-st., Chicago.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,

Bought for GOLD and at prices that defy competition.

R. J. MORSE, Late MORSE, RODDIN & HAMILTON, 120 Lake-st.

Special attention given to rating and adjusting fine Watches.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Geo. A. Smith and Wm. Ables, has expired by limitation, the 19th inst. GEO. A. SMITH, WM. ABLES.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE of J. T. MORRIS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. Warehouse, 129 South Water-st., Chicago.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA. [illegible]

CLOTHING.

139 & 141 RANDOLPH-ST. Sherman House Building,

CLOTHING!

FOR MEN AND BOYS, OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

H. H. HUSTED

Has a large and well selected stock of seasonable CLOTHING and GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS, to which he would call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Laborers, Merchants—everybody.

All goods warranted as recommended.

Examination solicited.

Our assortment of Spring Overcoats is much the largest in the city.

Desirable Fabrics for Custom Work.

H. H. HUSTED.

REMOVAL.

FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, REMOVED TO 137 AND 139 STATE-ST.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our business from No. 134 Lake-st. to Our New Store, No. 150 Lake-st.,

Where with large conveniences we shall, as heretofore, keep the best assortment in this city, of

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS. BASKETS, BEADS, &c., &c. Children's Carriages in Great Variety, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SCHWEITZER & BEER, 150 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to our new Store in Sprague's Block, NOS. 60 & 62 MICHIGAN-AV. SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.

LAWN MOWER.

HILL'S LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured by Sawyer & Brewer, Hartford, Conn., and Williams & Co., London, E. C.

Hill's Patent Lawn Mower is the only first-class machine as yet offered to the public and acknowledged both in this country and in Europe, to be the best ever made [illegible] F. MESEROLE & CO., General Western Agents. Western Office and Repair Shop, 201 Lake-st., Chicago.

SWIFT'S IMPROVED LAWN MOWERS

Fifteen years' reputation as the Best Lawn Mowers Made.

We keep several sizes, for Hand, Pony, and One-Horse Power. Call or send for circulars and price lists.

ATWATER & BARSTOW, 125 RANDOLPH-ST.

BANKS.

Union Insurance and Trust Co. SAVINGS BANK,

133 Dearborn-st., Northeast Corner Madison-st.

S. W. RAWSON, President. J. H. PEARSON, Vice Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Sec'y.

Office Hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8. Receive Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000, and pay 6 per cent interest per annum.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

TO PRINTERS.

To be Sold Immediately.

One Taylor Super-Royal Cylinder Printing Press, with extra Fountain; one Hoe Cylinder Cylinder Press; one four horse-power Portable Steam Engine and Boiler, with shafting, pulleys, &c., all warranted to be in perfect order, and must be removed by May 1st. Apply to H. A. NEWCOMBE, Supt. N. W. Printing House, 62 Lake-st., Chicago.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual election of Directors for the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago, will be held in their office, in Company Building, on Monday, the 2d proximo, between the hours of [illegible] J. E. BOLLES, Sec. April 28, 1870.

SODA APPARATUS.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER APPARATUS,

Comprising Generators, Fountains, Bottling Machines, [illegible] DAVID M. FORD, [illegible] West Washington-st., and 67 Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

OMNIBUSES FOR SALE.

New and Second-hand Stages and Stage Harness.

Apply to JAMES CAMPBELL, Union Omnibus Co.'s Stables, Twenty-second-st., near State.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

In a new town on the Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible]

VELOCIPEDES

For sale cheap—price, $20 to $25—to close out the lot. Call at 13 LASALLE-ST., UP STAIRS.

NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE.

Can be seen before 9 a.m. or after 5 p.m. at 89 West Washington-st.

To Job Printers.

FOR SALE—A lot of [illegible]

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

WAREROOMS, Fifth-av., Corner Fourteenth-st., NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages & Road Wagons

We are now completing our stock for the spring and summer of 1870, [illegible]

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS, COUPES, BROUGHAMS, PHAETONS, PONY CARRIAGES, NEWMARKET and TANDEM CARTS.

Exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

Of which we are SOLE MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

SCHOOL APPRAISERS' NOTICE.

APPRAISAL OF SCHOOL LANDS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Appraisers of School Lands [illegible]

[illegible — table of school land appraisals]

Dated at Chicago, this 28th day of April, A. D. 1870. MANCEL TALCOTT, JAMES H. BOWEN, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Appraisers.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan

On improved city property, or first-class unimproved, in sums of $10,000 and upwards. MEAD & COE, 134 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE SECURITIES

Wanted this week, in sums of $1,000 to $5,000. Money SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st., Office 10 and 11.

$10,000 to Loan.

$10,000 on hand, to loan, for six or eight months, on good inside Real Estate security. REA & COATES, 105 LaSalle-st.

$3,000 to Loan, ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.

At 10 per cent and no commission. Address WILLIAM HOWARD, care Carrier No. 5.

REVENUE NOTICE.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual List of Taxes upon Incomes for the year 1869, has been received by me [illegible] EDMUND JUSSEN, Collector.

STORAGE.

The Montreal Warehousing Company.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hugh Allan, Esq., E. W. King, Esq., C. J. Bridges, Esq., Hon. Henry Starnes, Thomas Cramp, Esq. Mr. Allan, President. Mr. Cramp, Vice President.

This Company receives goods on storage, and make advances thereon. [illegible] DAVID A. P. WATT, Manager. MONTREAL, April 1, 1870.

LOTTERY.

MISSOURI State Single Number Lottery,

Draws April 30, 1870.

$330,250 IN PRIZES!

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50. Address C. H. MURRAY & CO., 22 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

[illegible]

VINEGAR.

[illegible]

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.

The new and Magnificent Side-wheel Passenger Steamer, CORONA, [illegible] will leave GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING

FOR ST. JOSEPH,

EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock. Saturday's boat will not leave until 11 p.m. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

The [illegible] steamer FAVORITE, [illegible] CHICAGO, April 28, 1870. [illegible] LANGLEY, Master.

For Green Bay and Menominee.

THE UPPER LAKE STEAMER ST. JOSEPH, WILL LEAVE Goodrich's Steamboat Landing

[illegible] A. E. BUTLIN, Supt.

PASSENGER STEAMERS LEAVE GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING DAILY (Sundays Excepted).

For Milwaukee, Sheboygan, &c., at [illegible]

For Grand Haven and Muskegon, at [illegible]

For Green Bay, every Tuesday and Friday [illegible]

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO EUROPE.

SECURE AMIDST PERILS.

One of the magnificent and powerful Clyde-built Steamships of the

ANCHOR LINE,

Is appointed to sail from New York as under:

EXPRESS STEAMERS.

ANGLIA (new) May 6, CAMBRIA (new) [illegible], AUSTRALIA (new), May 14, COLUMBIA, May 21. And every Saturday thereafter.

Extra Steamers Every Wednesday.

[illegible] JAMES WARRACK, Agent.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

[illegible]

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK Every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow.

CHINA, SCOTIA, RUSSIA, MALTA, SIBERIA, SAMARIA.

[illegible] P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, No. 2 Lake-st., corner Michigan-av., Chicago.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, 110 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

Stores 249 and 251 South Water-st., Four Story and Basement.

Stores 234 and 236 Lake-st., Four Story and Basement.

Store 297 West Randolph-st.

SAMPSON & DREW, Room 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT.

Splendid offices, heated by steam, in Staats Zeitung Building, 104 Madison-st. Apply to JOHNSTON & ROGERS, Room 18.

TO RENT.

Store 115 Dearborn-st. Apply on the premises, to S. M. HUNT.

TO RENT.

Apply to HUSTON & WADE for a large and pleasant corner, in Room 10 Chamber of Commerce, formerly occupied by Merchants' Insurance Company.

STORE FOR RENT.

152 STATE-ST.

Second, Third, and Fourth Floors, each 20x80. Apply on premises to HENRY M. SHERWOOD.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, Office Chief Quartermaster, OMAHA, Nebraska, April [illegible], 1870.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

[illegible — classified advertisements on facing page: SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES; HELP WANTED—MALES; HELP WANTED—FEMALES; SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES; FINANCIAL; HORSES AND CARRIAGES; FOR SALE; AGENTS WANTED; PARTNERS WANTED; WANTED—TO EXCHANGE; MISCELLANEOUS]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1870.

[illegible]

THE LOST ONEIDA.

Divers at Work—An Incident of the Day's Labor—Extent of the Injury to the Sunken Vessel.

Yokohama Correspondence of the Sacramento Union.

On the 24th day of February the "improved" steamship Aerostock, with Charles and J. S. Louges, practical and experienced divers from San Francisco, went to where the Oneida lies, to see what of her. After the usual preparations had been concluded, and by sounding, it had been ascertained that the deck of the Oneida was [illegible] feet [illegible], after every precaution had been given to eight strong sailors to keep the air pump constant [illegible], and allow not an instant of time of stoppage to occur, as thereby depended the life of the bold diver; after Charley Louges had been helmeted, and shut from air, except that supplied through that slender tube of coiled rubber, with a life-line around his body and leaden clogs to his feet, with "Good-bye" and "God bless you" from all aboard, he was dropped over the side, and slowly disappeared in the blue waves, while a nervous tremor shot through our frame as we realized the fearful risk undertaken by that man who was seeking for truth in over 100 feet of water. Away to leeward, borne by tide and wind came floating bubbles to the surface—life signals from below. The men at the pump were laboring manfully, but becoming fatigued, attempted to change for fresh hands, and there was a stop. "Great God! you will murder my brother! Quick! for heaven's sake, quick!" And as the men recommenced the revolutions of the air-pump, the elder Louges, with blanched face and trembling lip, gave a signal on the life-line below. For an instant there came no response, and the face of that brother [illegible] to turn to marble; but then we saw quick motions from the submarine station, and knew it was the welcome signal of "all right," and then Louges turned to the men at the wheel, who came so near sending both below, and simply said: "My only brother's life depends upon your efforts in keeping that pump constantly in motion—stop again at your peril." The calm face and passionate eye told those men not to stop again, and with Lieutenant Tanner close by, they kept at work until stopped by orders from Louges. Meantime, while we were on the deck of that "sandpan," counting the tedious moments which lengthened to half an hour, Charley Louges was searching the Oneida at the tremendous depth mentioned. At last came the signal for "surface," and instantly the life-line was put in motion. Slowly came the coiling hemp and rubber on deck, and at last, away in the deep blue waves, came in sight the diver, shrouded and panoplied in weird garments. As he came to the surface, he reached Minister Delong's sword and a lacquered box, and then was his helmet loosed, and our party crowded around to hear of the gallant ship. Among our party were many of the survivors of the Oneida. Among them were William Crowninshield, Captain Clark, Master Yates and Dr. James Suddard, who were intensely excited to learn the tidings.

Said the diver: "The water for the first seventy feet was quite clear, as the sun gave excellent light, and, although my supply of air was once choked for an instant, I reached the deck of the ship just astern of the mizzen-mast and close by the mess-room hatch; the tide was ebbing quite strong, and I was compelled to hold to lines from the rigging to keep from being swept forward. I first examined the side of the ship; she was cut from the mizzen rigging (at an angle of about forty degrees) across the whole stern of the ship, her timbers, far below the water-line, being crushed and broken, the Captain's cabin cut in two, the wheel and steering gear all carried away, and, in fact, the whole side and end of the ship stove in or cut away. The ship is heading southwest and sits upright on the bottom, and is making sand slowly. I laid down on the deck and peered over the broken end into the cabin but did not dare trust my air-line in contact with the jagged timbers. The guns and equipment, except one, are all in place aft; but I did not go forward, as I was afraid of entangling in the rigging." Turning to Crowninshield, he said: "Your evidence, which I read, described almost exactly the injury, except that she was cut deeper than you could have known." Louges expressed the belief that it will be impracticable to raise the ship, but that the specie, personal effects, etc., can be saved if the government sees proper.

By this survey the testimony of the living is verified and the memory of the dead without a stain, for the positions of the ship as found, and the position of both the Oneida and Bombay, as testified to by the navigating officers, show that it was impossible for the Captain of the Bombay to have ever seen the red light of the Oneida, and that the order of "Port your helm," by Captain Eyre, was wrong, and the "Starboard, hard-a-starboard" of Major Yates was right.

CANADA AND RED RIVER.

Peaceful Solution of the Difficulty.

[illegible]

THE INDIANS.

Letter from a Jesuit Missionary—A "Talk" with the Piegans—Penitence and Humility Manifested—Other Tribes Quiet.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

General A. Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, has forwarded to Commissioner Parker the following copy of a letter from Rev. Father C. Imoda, S. J., Missionary to Montana Territory:

"HELENA, Montana Ter., April 10.

"*General A. Sully, Superintendent Indian Affairs:*

"DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that, having been on a visit to the Indian camps on Belly River, in the British Possessions, there I met a large camp of Piegans, most of whom were those that fled from the Marias [illegible] [illegible]

"The Mountain Chief complained of the false report of his having declared war against the whites. He strongly denied having said anything that could be so understood. He said he had been stripped of his [illegible] [illegible]

"The Boy Chief said it was the desire that the past be forgotten and a good peace be made with the whites. He complained of the Pen d'Oreilles, and desired that the whites will exercise their influence to bring them to make a lasting peace with the Piegans.

"Stojas, of Lame Bull's band, says that his family has been nearly extinguished in the late fights; but he will not talk bad, and desires to make peace. He fears that the North Blackfeet might steal again from the whites, and the blame be put again on the Piegans.

"The White Calf, Generous Woman, Cut Head, and Big Talk, Chiefs of different bands of the Piegans, were also present, and spoke, but their remarks being similar to the foregoing, I think that the above will be enough to persuade you of their general desire to make a lasting peace with the whites. In the hope that such a thing will soon be accomplished, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

"C. IMODA, S. J."

In this connection, General Sully speaks of a conversation with Father Imoda, that no further serious difficulties need be apprehended from these Indians; that the small-pox had carried off large numbers of them, and the greater portion of the younger members of the tribe had died. He had vaccinated a great many. They are frightened at the lesson they have got, and have no wish for any further movement of troops this spring. General Sully thinks it probable that if some proper persons could be sent, clothed with full authority to act, much good would result both to the Indians and the government, and that they might be induced to give up their roving habits, stealing, etc. But the person sent to talk with these Indians should be one who understands them fully, and not make promises which afterward will not be complied with.

Commissioner Parker has official reports from Captain Keys, agent for the Indians at the Cimarron Agency, New Mexico, the Utes and the Scarrillo Apaches. The troops which had been stationed at that agency were removed on the 3d of March, but the agent thinks they are not needed. The effect of a military force in their midst still remained, and there had been no complaints from citizens, or any further trouble in regard to the sale of whiskey. The Indians express themselves satisfied with what they receive, and are willing to remain without receiving anything, if that is the alternative. The agent had explained to the Utes the greater benefit they will receive by going on the Colorado reservation, but they still refuse.

THE FENIANS.

[illegible]

"DESOLATION" OF PIERRE

[illegible]

The White River Trade.

From the White River (Ark.) Journal, April 23.

Ten millions of dollars per annum is a low estimate for this trade at present, and as the country becomes more densely populated, as a matter of course, this amount will increase. Such being the fact, we do not wonder that our country is overrun with drummers from St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and Louisville, and that the press of those places are greatly exercised as to the final control of this trade. [illegible]

—The *Kennebec Journal* says that a well-known railroad man and ex-Governor, a few days since, was enjoying a quiet shave in one of the barber shops in Augusta, Me., intending to leave in the next train, which was then due. [illegible]

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

Address by the Rev. Mr. Post.

Resolutions Submitted—One Million Dollars to be Raised.

The School System and Fifteenth Amendment Endorsed.

MORNING SESSION.

The Pilgrim Memorial Convention was again called to order at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Tompkins, of Connecticut.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of the hymn, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord."

Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of Connecticut, offered prayer.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dexter, of Massachusetts, it was resolved that no business should be entertained by the convention, except such as should be reported by the Business Committee.

ADDRESS OF MR. POST.

Rev. T. M. Post, of St. Louis, then addressed the convention: He said he had expected that his address would be one of a series, and was not exactly prepared for the position he occupied that morning. To wander over 250 years of history, reaching into the past, and opening into the future, in an address of thirty minutes, was as impossible as the feat of the Arabian magician, who shut up a tent within the compass of a lady's handkerchief. But his task was the easier, as those to whom he was to speak needed no introduction. The political influence of these men was yet beating in the pulses of this generation. The sails of the Mayflower were stretched for eternity; she had not yet finished her voyage; she was not like the City of Boston, that had sailed down into eternal silence, but she had sailed into the eternal voices and light of this world, and her course would only be run when this world merged into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. [illegible]

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. W. W. Patton, in behalf of the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:

[illegible]

The resolutions were temporarily laid on the table.

MASONRY.

The following resolutions were also offered:

[illegible]

The Chair announced that one hour would be allowed to the convention for devotional exercises, which time was chiefly taken up in singing and the offering of prayer.

Quite a debate sprang up on the resolution relating to the Masonic inscription on the Plymouth Memorial Monument, in which the convention seemed to be about equally divided.

Mr. Dexter wished the convention to avoid a hot discussion on side issues. They could not afford to get into any issue with the descendants of the Pilgrims on any such immaterial point as that involved in the resolution.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried.

Mr. Blanchard gave notice that he would call up the resolutions as the first business in the afternoon. [Cheers and hisses.]

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The special committee appointed to draw up a declaration of principles reported very happily. The declaration [illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 2 p. m. The hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee," etc., was sung.

Dr. Goon offered up prayer.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolutions reported by the Business Committee in the morning were taken up.

[illegible]

The resolution relating to the Masonic inscription on the Pilgrim Memorial Monument was indefinitely postponed, because of the near approach of the convention to be held in Cincinnati, which would thoroughly discuss the relations of the Church with secret societies.

The Business Committee then reported back the resolutions which had been referred to them, making but slight alterations in the fourth and fifth. The sum to be raised was altered from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, in the fourth. The resolutions were adopted.

The eighth resolution was taken up. Dr. Webb moved to amend by inserting after the Pilgrim Fathers, "On the basis of God's Holy Word," which was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. Dr. Clark, of Canada, was introduced to the convention as a Congregationalist, who said he did not come by the way of Plymouth Rock, but straight from the old parent stock. What Canada wanted was spiritual reciprocity. [Laughter.] He expressed a desire to see a large number of the convention present at the Congregational Union, to be held in Canada on June 7.

A new resolution from the Business Committee was reported, thanking God for the triumph of the principles of the fathers in the late war, the emancipation of the blacks, and the final successful passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, which was enthusiastically adopted.

Rev. Dr. Junkin, of Washington, proceeded next to speak of Congregationalism in the District of Columbia, and the state of affairs in the church of which he had charge. He gave his reasons for going to that old fogy city, and paid a high compliment to that one-armed soldier, General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Dr. Edward Beecher, of Galesburg, addressed the convention next, on the progress of religious principles, especially of Congregationalism, not only in the late war, but in the present times of peace.

President Blanchard followed in the same strain.

Rev. Mr. Warren, of California, bore evidence to the validity of the principles of the Pilgrim Fathers on the shores of the far-off Pacific. He said it was Congregationalism that had made the Golden State keep step to the music of the Union.

The other resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Patton offered a resolution relative to Western Congregationalism, which was unanimously adopted.

A communication was received and read from the Congregational church at Plymouth, Mass., relating to the subject upon which the convention was called to deliberate.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

Alleged Employment Swindle.

Counterfeiter Sentenced—False Pretences.

The Police Courts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

COUNTERFEITER SENTENCED.

James Kenneally, convicted during the term of having in his possession a quantity of counterfeit Treasury notes, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of sixteen months.

CASES IN ADMIRALTY.

Joseph C. Hathaway v. The Tug Monitor. Libel for collision heard. The tug took hold of the libellant's canal-boat "The Lioness," near Lake street bridge, the tow swerved, the lines straightened, and the canal-boat taken to Randolph street, where, sheering again, she was badly injured as to her bows. Case heard.

John Smith et al. v. The Tug S. G. Chase. Collision. Cause heard and taken under advisement. Libellants sue, as the owners of the schooner Sea Gull, and charge that, on the 8th of October, 1868, their vessel was being towed up the Chicago River by the tug complained of, in the course of which she was brought into collision, by the carelessness of the tug, with the bark Octavia, then bringing in by the tug "Little Giant."

NEW SUIT.

Economical Life Insurance Company v. William T. Shufeldt, Orrin J. Rose and John Long. Debt, $8,000. Damages, $5,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD.

In re F. A. Arnold, guardian, etc. This was a petition for the sale of real estate of Mary A. Arnold, a minor. Decree issued for the sale of an undivided one-sixth of that part of Lot 10 of Block 45, Original Town, which commences on the south line of the lot, 41 feet west from the southeast corner, thence north and parallel with the east line [illegible] feet 4 inches, and south to the south line of the lot, thence east to the point of starting.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE GOODMAN THEFT.

Chicago Dock Company v. Michael McDonald. This cause is still on hearing. It is to recover some $40,000 stolen and embezzled by Charles Goodman, at one time a clerk of the company, which amount he says he passed over to the defendant in part to gamble away, and the rest to use in forcing a compromise with the owners of the money. [illegible] The case is still on.

NEW SUITS.

E. A. Buck, etc., v. George Steele. Debt, $30,000. Damages, $30,000.

BILL TO FORECLOSE.

Adelia M. Atkin v. Ferdinand S. Atkin. Bill to secure a foreclosure of a mortgage on the southeast half of Lot 819 and Lot 811, in the village of Bland, town of Maine.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

James Bryce v. Henry Cliff. This is an action of assumpsit commenced, with a *capias* in aid. Plaintiff avers, under oath, that defendant owes him $819.50, borrowed money, and alleges that the credit was obtained by false and fraudulent representations. It would seem that the defendant desired to furnish his house, No. 113 Michigan avenue, wherefore he prayed a loan, stating that in a few days he should receive a remittance of $1,500 from Europe. [illegible] and that defendant mortgaged the property to another party in fraud of the plaintiff's rights.

AN EX-STOCKHOLDER.

Rial L. Switzer v. Samuel T. Packard. [illegible]

ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT SWINDLE.

Nicholas Roseboro v. Charles C. Parker. This is an action of the case in which the damages are laid at $5,000. A *capias* was issued, and defendant was arrested under it. [illegible]

COUNTY COURT.

HEAVY CLAIMS.

Estate of James H. Woodworth. Claims were allowed to the amount of $28,192.06.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of John Holden. Arnold R. Falls, a creditor, was appointed to administer under bond of $3,000.

RECORDER'S COURT.

GAMBLERS DEALT WITH.

W. J. Brown, gambler, was fined $25.

Henry Larne, gambler. Sentence suspended.

The convicts of the term will be sentenced this morning.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

The following are the alleged facts in the case of Alexander Dunlap and John Murdock, two respectable Scotchmen, who were yesterday charged with assault and battery before Mr. Banyon: Henry Cliff, the complainant, who did not appear yesterday (being in fact locked up in the County Jail, and said to be under the influence of liquor), is also a Scotchman. He used to run a hotel in the old country. He came over with the Conqueror, or some other man. Soon after his arrival on this side, he appeared before a select number of his countrymen in a state of great pecuniary distress and made affecting appeals for assistance. Sandy McIntosh, Duncan McTavish, Donald McPherson, Hamish McBryce, Dugald Cameron, and several others, responded with singular alacrity to the appeal, and very soon a considerable fund was placed at the disposal of the poor man. [illegible]

The case against Dunlap and Murdock was continued till Saturday. [illegible]

[illegible]

There was a funeral at a house on West Adams street. William Bailey and Thomas Downey, both employes of Mr. Jordan, the undertaker, had been engaged, the former to drive the hearse, the latter to conduct a mourning coach. While they were waiting at the door for the remains, the two drivers went into the back yard and had a stand-up fight. The police were called, and the funeral cortege proceeded without the assistance of Messrs. Bailey and Downey. Justice Moore fined them $10 and $5 respectively.

William Griffin, recently from England, borrowed from Mr. Collins, of West Harrison street, the sum of $[illegible], on the strength of several checks which proved to be of imaginary value. He was held for trial, at the Recorder's Court, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, bail of $500 being required for his appearance.

Barney Egan, a turbulent Irishman, attempted to stab an officer who had arrested him in a saloon at the corner of Jefferson and Canal streets. He was fined $50.

THE NORTH SIDE COURT.

Owen Geary, a sewer builder, was charged by an official of the Board of Public Works, yesterday forenoon, at the North Division Police Court, with digging and removing sand from [illegible] streets, for which he was fined $20. There are several others engaged in the business who will be dealt with in the same manner before many days.

Moses Hart, who was arrested on Wednesday afternoon, for having cut Charles Myers in the face with an adze, at the tobacco factory of Rothschild & Co., Nos. 267 and 269 East Kinzie street, was admitted to bail. He is bound in $2,000 bonds to appear on Tuesday next, when the extent of Meyers' injuries will be understood. The cut was severe but not dangerous.

The only cases before the North Side Police Justice yesterday, were a few drunk and disorderly wretches, who were fined in small sums.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Action on Ordinance Relative to Horse Railroads on Streets to be Improved.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, President Comiskey in the chair.

The following Aldermen answered to their names: Somers, Donnellan, Hahn, Montgomery, Daggy, Whitaker, Tracey, Hickey, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Powell (George), Holden, Wilce, McCotter, Campbell, Gill, Shell, McGrath, Schintz, Carney, Devine, Walsh, Cox, Woodard, Robinson, Bengley.

The business of the evening was taken up.

The ordinances reported by the joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions, providing that the ordinances for paving West Madison, West Lake and North Halsted streets, be repealed, since it has been decided that the railroad companies cannot be assessed, was taken up.

On motion of Ald. Holden, the section providing for the repeal of the ordinance providing for the North Halsted street improvement was stricken out.

Ald. Campbell moved to strike from the ordinance the sections providing for the repeal of the ordinances for the paving of West Madison, from Centre avenue to Robey street, and North Halsted street.

The motion prevailed by

[illegible]

Ald. Holden thereupon moved to strike out Section 1 of the ordinance, which provides for repealing the ordinance for paving West Madison street from Robey street to Western avenue; the fifth section, which instructs the Comptroller to pay back the money collected on the several improvements, and the sixth section which gives the ordinance immediate force.

The motion prevailed.

Ald. Holden moved the adoption of the remainder of the report, which is as follows:

[illegible]

The motion prevailed by

[illegible]

The council then adjourned.

BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE.

Qualifications of Policemen—Care of Engines—Annual Estimates.

The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, was held yesterday, President Brown in the chair. All the Commissioners were present.

Concerning the Fire Department the following was promulgated:

[illegible]

The recent test between the chemical apparatus and the ordinary engine was discussed at length, and declared unsatisfactory. Therefore the Board decided to repeat the experiment, with slight change of detail, at the same place (Lake Park) on next Tuesday, at 3 p. m. The Mayor, the members of the Common Council, Board of Public Works, Board of Health, Comptroller, and other city officials, are cordially invited to attend.

It was decided by the Board that hereafter the minimum height of candidates shall be not less than 5 feet 7 inches, and the age not over 40 years; and that hereafter no candidate for appointment on the police force shall be finally accepted until he produces to the board a satisfactory certificate, from a surgeon designated by the board, in reference to the health and soundness of physical constitution.

The Superintendent of Police presented his estimates for the current fiscal year, the total footing up $616,470.78.

The board then adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed on Thursday, April 28:

Wood st, 136 ft n of Tyler st, e f, 24x150 ft; April 28	$1,850
Wood st, 136 ft n of Tyler st, e f, 24x150 ft; April 28	1,250
West Harrison st, 221 ft e of Throop st, s f, 24x150 ft; April 4	2,000
West Harrison st, 196 ft e of Throop st, s f, 25x125 ft; April 4	2,000
West Harrison st, 168 ft e of Throop st, s f, 27x125 ft; April 4	2,000
Yeaton st, n w cor of Wood st, s f, 220 7-10 x100 ft; April 28	2,50
May st, 50½ ft n of Indiana st, e f, 24x116 ft; April 25	1,000
Coolidge st, 309 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 26½x124 ft; April 26	787
Green st, 70 ft n of Adams st, w f, 25x125 ft; March 30	3,300
Calumet av, n of Wabansia av, w f, 20x124 ft; April 26	2,000
Cottage Grove av, 56 ft s of Northern av, w f, 50x[illegible] ft; April 7	3,370
Mohawk st, 216 ft n of [illegible] st, [illegible]; April 27	[illegible]
Hurlbut st, [illegible]	1,800
[illegible] ft e of Dearborn st, n f, 25x [illegible]; April 20	6,000
Clybourne av, 514½ ft s of Dayton st, w f, 24x100 ft; April 21	500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Commercial st, 199½ ft s of Jefferson road, w f, 100x165 ft; Sept. 10, 1869	1,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-fifth st, w of Evans av, n f, 50x150 ft; also, Evans av, 333 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 50x125 ft; Oct. 8, 1869	3,300
Forty-fifth st, 237½ ft w of Evans av, n f, 25 x150 ft; April 26	1,750
Forty-first st, w of Cottage Grove av, n f, 250x119½ ft; March 29	9,750

WEST OF OLD CITY LIMITS.

Adams st, e of California av, s f, 27x124 4-10 ft; Dec. 1, 1869	900
Adams st, e of California st, n f, 27x124 4-10 ft; Dec. 1, 1869	900
Barry Point road, 92 ft e of New Leavitt st, n f, 104x115 ft; April 5	2,000
17½ acres in n w ¼ of Sec 26, 40, 13 east; March 26	30,000
22 161-1000 acres in w ½ of w ½ Sec 14, 39, 13 east; April 21	30,563

FRANCE.

The Premier on the Plebiscitum.

Mail telegrams from Paris, dated on the 13th of April, report as follows:

[illegible] sitting in the Legislative body, M. Emile Ollivier stated that the ministry were thoroughly determined not to follow their adversaries into discussions which had already been terminated by a vote of the Legislative body. Moreover, the question of the nomination of Mayors was held in reserve by the programme of the right and left centres.

The Minister of Justice subsequently proposed the adjournment of the Chamber until the Thursday following the vote of the plebiscitum, which would be taken on the 1st or 8th of May. The reason for this adjournment was, he said, two-fold. In the first place it was necessary that the Ministers should attend the debate in the Senate, and secondly, it was believed that the majority of the Deputies desired to be among their constituents during the plebiscitary period. The government might have proposed a prorogation; but did not do so from deference to the Chamber. M. Jules Favre contended that the first motive was insufficient, and that the second, if confirmed by a majority, would be tantamount to an abdication on the part of the Chamber at such a decisive moment. [illegible]

M. Jules Favre said that the Ministers had [illegible]

The Chamber ultimately voted the motion for an adjournment by 193 against 63.

The Committees on the Budget have resolved not to suspend their sittings. M. Jules Favre questioned the government relative to the judicial inquiry into the alleged plot against the Emperor's life, and asked if 400 persons had really been presented in February; if only twenty-one persons were now charged, and whether fresh arrests had been made.

M. Ollivier replied that the arrests had been effected in consequence of the riots and the erection of barricades, and the preliminary inquiry would be completed in a few days. The government was desirous of reconciling justice with humanity.

The sitting then closed.

The Plebiscitum and Its History.

From the Liverpool Journal, April 13.

The Emperor of the French is about once more to appeal to universal suffrage. In 1848, in 1851 and in 1852 twice, universal suffrage has served Louis Napoleon. He is going to try it yet a fifth time. Article thirty-two of the constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, which, with the modifications of various *Senatus Consulta*, is the present constitution of France, runs as follows: "All modifications in the fundamental bases of the constitution, such as they were laid down in the proclamation of December 2 (1851), and adopted by the French people, shall be submitted to universal suffrage." This appeal to universal suffrage is known in France as *plebiscite*, from the Latin compound word *plebis-scitum* or *plebiscitum*—a law made by the common consent of the people, without the intervention of the Senate or the legislative power. The article referred to occurs in Chapter 4 of the constitution, limiting and defining the powers of the Senate, by which the especial guardianship of the constitution is committed to that body. Article 27, for instance, says that the Senate regulates by a *Senatus Consultum* "all that has not been provided by the constitution, and which is necessary for its march," and "the sense of the articles of the constitution which give rise to different interpretations."

The fondness of the Emperor for the plebiscite may be easily accounted for. By this process he and his uncle got all they ever acquired of supreme power in France. What his special object in the present appeal may be is seen on the surface; but it may be mentioned that the name of M. Rouher, regarded as the Mephisto of the present situation, is at the foot of the constitution of 1852, and perhaps he, too, has constitutional scruples. What if the vote should be less than the votes of 1848, of 1851, and of 1852? What if the vote should be adverse? Such considerations do not enter into the theory of plebiscites. Since the execution of Louis XIV. there have been several appeals to the *plebiscite* in France on constitutional points. The first was on the constitution of 1793, when the Mountain party, having finally conquered the Girondists in the convention, set about the completion of the constitution which the Girondists had begun, said to be the handiwork of Condorcet. This constitution, which was filled up with a rapidity that contrasted with the slowness of the Girondists in elaborating constitutions, regulated the manner of representatives in the National Convention, ordered annual elections and established trial by jury. This constitution was submitted to a *plebiscite*, and approved by 1,801,918 against 11,010 votes. The ardor of the convention in constitution building was, however, greater than its desire to put the constitution into effect. This constitution, so approved, was in fact never acted upon. Two years afterwards, subsequent to the death of Robespierre and the downfall of the Jacobins, the National Convention again applied itself to constitution-making. It employed upon the work that experienced hand, Abbé Sieyes, with Cambaceres and others; and on the 22d of June, 1795, there was submitted by Boissy D'Anglas a brand new constitution. The constitution created two chambers—the Council of the Ancients (250) and the Council of the Five Hundred, who in their turn elected five persons, known as the French Directory. This constitution also was submitted to a *plebiscite*, and approved by 1,057,390 votes, against 49,957. More fortunate than the constitution of 1793, it did work. It endured for four years—till the famous 18th Brumaire, which brought on the scene Napoleon Bonaparte, who made very short work of the Ancients, the Five Hundred and the constitution. Napoleon, in his turn, went to constitution building, and on the 10th of November, 1799, produced his constitution, which provided, among other things, for the election of a Chief Consul and two Assistant Consuls. This, likewise, was submitted to a *plebiscite*, and approved by 3,011,000 against 1,562 votes. The Consuls appointed were Napoleon Bonaparte, Cambaceres and Lebrun. Three years afterwards, in 1802, Napoleon was appointed Consul for the term of ten years; and a few months subsequently a *plebiscite* made him Consul for life, by 3,568,185 votes against 9,074. Quickly upon the heels of the life Consulate came, as we know, the hereditary empire in 1804, when again there was an appeal to a *plebiscite*, not on the point whether Napoleon should be Emperor, as has been often asserted, but with regard to the hereditary succession. The "yeas" to this question were 3,521,675 to 2,569 "noes." Once more, in 1815, on the *acte additionnel* as to the succession, there was a *plebiscite*. But the star of the Emperor had set; only 1,300,000 votes were cast in the affirmative and but 4,206 against.

There is here a long gap in the history of *plebiscites* in France. Until the cousin of the Great Emperor came upon the scene the *plebiscite* was allowed to rest. In 1848 a *plebiscite* gave the Presidency of the republic to Louis Napoleon by 5,434,226 against the millions of votes [illegible]. In December, 1851, a *plebiscite* declared Louis Napoleon President for ten years, by 7,481,231 against 640,737 negative votes. In 1852 the present constitution was ratified by 7,473,431 votes against 641,351. In December of the same year a *plebiscite* ratified the *Senatus Consultum* establishing the empire by 7,828,189 votes against 253,145. We can hardly wonder that the Emperor is enamored of the plan which has done so much for him, and that he will make a struggle to retain the power to resort to it when necessary. A very considerable party in the Chambers is bent on destroying this power of the Emperor to keep himself outside of the constitution. If the Emperor is equally determined to retain it, France has just entered upon a constitutional struggle which, in England, we shall regard with interest, but with that equanimity and philosophy with which people are apt to regard the troubles of others. In the meantime, it is remembered that Plon-Plon, only last September, declared that *plebiscites* were shams.

Charles S. Spencer's Letter to the Independent.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1870.

I have with profound regret read an article in your *Independent* of this week, headed "Charles Spencer's Crime." With no personal malice, and in the conscientious, and, I hope, faithful discharge of my duty as the earnest advocate of a client, to whom a beloved friend, I made my opening on the McFarland case with the full approbation of my colleagues. Under the instruction as to the facts of the defendant, and with documents and memoranda of evidence before me, no advocate in my position could have discharged his duty and done otherwise than as I did. It was to me a peculiarly disagreeable duty, in view of my personal regard for several individuals.

As to your acquaintance with me, of which you speak, you know that in the fight for the freedom of the slave I have ever been by your side. Of the personal purity of character of Mrs. Runkle, I have not the shadow of a doubt; but as counsel for my client, I must hold her responsible for an instrumentality which we contend and believe, however innocent may have been its purpose, has worked out the separation of Mr. and Mrs. McFarland.

Your commentary upon me occasions me pain, for I highly value your good opinion. Respectfully,

CHARLES S. SPENCER.

RAILROADS.

—The Toledo (O.) *Commercial* of the 23d says: "On the 16th inst., the Toledo Railroad Trustees closed a contract with J. Edwin Conant, of New York, for the construction of the Toledo & Woodville Road, on the terms specified in the ordinance of the City Council passed April 9. Yesterday, Mr. Conant entered into a contract with the Toledo, Tiffin & Columbus Railway Company, for the construction of a road from Woodville, via Tiffin and Crestline, to Lexington, on the Baltimore & Ohio Road, below Mansfield. This completes the line from Toledo to Lexington. We are informed that the Directors of the Toledo & Northern Railroad Company are now negotiating with parties with a view to arrangements for the extension of the new road north from Toledo, with fair prospects of an early and favorable conclusion."

—The Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Press* of the 22d, speaking of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, says: "Engineers have been surveying on the line for some weeks, and Mr. Hamilton will push the survey forward as rapidly as possible. It is expected that the engineers will pass through Galesburg about the 1st of June. The initial points of the road are Springfield; Petersburg, Menard County; Havana, Mason County; Lewiston, Fulton County; Galesburg, Knox County; and Rock Island. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been voted toward this line, as follows: Sangamon County, $100,000; Mason County, $100,000; Mason County, $50,000; and Lewiston and Fairview Townships, in Fulton County, $50,000. Every county or township along the line will contribute its proportion toward building the road, and we consider that the prospects for its early completion are good."

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28.

It is reported that a strong effort will be made, before Congress adjourns, to secure the passage of a bill prohibiting the National Banks from paying interest on deposits. This will probably be opposed by the banks, as it would deprive them of a means of competing with private and State banks for the business of a great many valuable customers. [illegible]

[illegible] grow up to correspond to the supply of money. But it is questionable if the reform can be effected by legislative enactment. The banks in New York have succeeded in evading the enactments intended to prevent the "locking-up" of greenbacks, and the certification of checks, and would probably devise some way of evading a prohibition of the allowance of interest on deposits.

Speculation has evidently revived in earnest. There has not been such a general "bulge" in prices of all the leading articles of speculation for a year as has been experienced during the past week; grain, gold, stocks, bonds, are all on the rise, and the average advance in all these since yesterday is between 1 and 2 per cent. The upward movement is due to two causes: the abundance of money available for speculation, and the belief that the Funding bill, which threatened to create a crisis in finances, is dead. The advance in prices seems to be chiefly speculative, and, even if it were not, is too rapid to continue without a sharp reaction soon. The general "bullish" feeling, however, shows that the season of lowest prices is past, and that, for the next month or so, a higher range of prices than the average of March and April will be maintained.

Business in nearly all departments of trade is good, and there is no reason to complain now of an unsatisfactory spring trade. The jobbers find it difficult to get much money from their country merchant customers, because there is very little money in the country. This difficulty will probably continue to some extent until the farmers are through with their spring planting, but there is a large amount of grain in the country yet, and the upward tendency of prices will bring it to market before long, and so set the currency in motion, instead of lying idle in bank vaults in the cities.

There is very little increase in the demand for bank accommodation, and, in general, the banks have more money than they can make use of. They are discounting for regular customers at 10 per cent, with exceptions at 8 per cent. Call loans on government bonds are to be had at 7 per cent.

The supply of exchange on the market is light, and, owing to the disposition of the banks to hold their funds in New York, there are few sellers. Sales were made between banks at 50c per $1,000 premium. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

Bankers, and accountants generally, will find it worth their while to examine Clark & Wasson's interest tables, which the agent, Mr. B. Pomroy (No. 20 LaSalle street) is now prepared to deliver to subscribers. These tables are now used by some of the best accountants in the United States, and who think that this method of calculating interest is quicker and less liable to error than any other.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

10 shares Republic Insurance Co	113¼
15 shares Lamar Insurance Co	90¼
$5,000 American gold, at	115

The following offers of stocks and bids for the same were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	115¾	
United States 5-20s, 1862	111¾	
United States 5-20s, 1864	111¾	
United States 5-20s, 1865	111½	113
United States 5-20s (new), 1865	113¼	
United States 5-20s, 1867	113½	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1868	113½	
United States 10-40s	108¾	
BANKS.		
Third National Bank		140
Fifth National Bank	113	130
Union National Bank	160¾	
Northwestern National Bank	200	
Merchants' National Bank	165	
Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company	160	
MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.		
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	97	
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	96	
Cook County 7s (War Fund bond)	95 x com	95½
Cook County 7s (Public Building bonds)	96 x com	
Chamber of Commerce	104	110
Chicago Dock Company	44	
Chicago Gas and Coke Company	125	
Chicago City R. R., South Division	88	90
Chicago City R. R., West Division	111¾	114
INSURANCE.		
	Paid in.	
Firemen's Insurance Co	100 150	
Mutual Security Insurance Co	100	50
Lumberman's Insurance Co	100	96
Merchants' Insurance Co	100 142	143¾
Republic Insurance Co	50	103
Commercial Insurance Co	50	90
Equitable Insurance Co	25	54
Lamar Insurance Co	20	20¾
Chicago Fire Insurance Co	50	75½

The range of gold in New York, to-day—as telegraphed to Barrett & March—was:

10:00 a. m	114⅞	1:20 p. m	115⅜
10:15 a. m	114⅞	1:30 p. m	115⅜
10:30 a. m	114⅞	2:00 p. m	115⅜
11:00 a. m	114⅞	2:30 p. m	115⅜
11:30 a. m	115	3:00 p. m	115⅜
12:10 p. m	115	4:00 p. m	115⅜
12:40 p. m	115	Latest	115⅜
1:00 p. m	115⅛		

LATER.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Money steady at 4@5 per cent. Sterling quiet and firm at 109@109½.

Gold active and firmer; opened at 115, declined to 114⅞, advanced to 115⅜, closed at 115¼. Carrying rates, 2@7 per cent to flat. Clearances, $50,000,000. Recent arrivals of American silver from Canada aggregate $2,000,000. The greater part has been purchased by one firm, and is being packed for shipment to Europe. It is probable that $600,000 to $800,000 will go forward on Saturday.

Gold advanced, on a cable telegram that the specie in the Bank of France had decreased 26,000,000 francs.

Governments active and higher.

Coupons, '81	115¾@115⅞	Coupons, '67	113½@113¾
Coupons, '62	111⅝@111¾	Coupons, '68	113½@113¾
Coupons, '64	111⅝@111¾	10-40s	108¾@108⅞
Coupons, '65	111⅝@111¾	Currency 6s	111¾@112
Coupons, new	113⅝@113¾		

State bonds:

Missouris	93¾	New Tennessees	57
Old Tennessees	57		

Stock market active and higher, and, notwithstanding a partial reaction late in the afternoon, is heavy, with a realization of ½@1 per cent from the highest point. Closed strong. Orders from outside increasing.

Canton	71¾	Illinois Central	142
Cumberland	35	Pittsburgh	102
Western Union Tel	33¾	North Western pfd	[illegible]
Mariposa	12	Rock Island	121¾
Mariposa pfd	16	New Jersey Central	107¾
Adams Express	65	St. Paul	64
Wells Express	17	St. Paul pfd	79
American Express	38¾	Wabash	58
United States Ex	45	Ft. Wayne	95
Pacific Mail	42	Terre Haute	29
New York Central	99¾	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Scrip	95	C. & A.	112
Erie	22	C. & A. pfd	114¾
Erie pfd	45	O. & M.	34
Harlem	137	St. Joe	112
Reading	99¾	C., C. & I. C.	18¾
Michigan Central	124	Dubuque	116
Lake Shore	96¾	Hartford & Erie	3

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold $84,696,195; currency, $3,932,064; general balance, $88,143,854.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received since 7 o'clock this morning: 78 cars wheat, 122 cars corn, 21 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 4 cars barley. Total, 227 cars, or 89,000 bu. Also by canal, 5,700 bu No. 1 corn, 3,000 bu No 2 do, and 8,500 bu new do. Grand total, 111,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,986 bu wheat, 12,889 bu corn, 3,414 bu oats, 356 bu rye, and 789 bu barley.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderately active set of markets, with a strong tendency to higher prices. The advance in gold, and a firm market in Liverpool, caused higher prices on those articles which are the subjects of foreign exports, and other markets were firm in sympathy.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, with sales of 175 brls, wood bound, in several lots, at $1.02. There is little inquiry, but offerings are also light.

Lake freights were very quiet, only three charters being reported at 7c for wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo, equal to 6½c from Chicago; and 12c for wheat from Chicago to Kingston. Corn nominally ½c less. There are very few vessels in port now, but arrivals are expected to be more numerous in a few days.

Provisions were firm and quiet, the demand not being urgent, while holders were not offering their products. The feeling in pork seems to be strong on the present, but no one seems inclined to buy for future delivery, as stocks are in the hands of few holders, who can control the market to suit themselves; they have enough; others are afraid to touch it. Lard was quoted dull at the East, and that did not prompt great firmness here. Meats were held firm. Some operators profess to think that the top of the market has been touched all round, and the disposition in Cincinnati is reported to be in the direction of selling short rather than buying long. The market to-day closed at $28.50 for good brands of mess pork; $27.75 for mess ordinary; 16⅝@16¾c for lard; 11c for shoulders; 13c for Cumberlands; 14c for rough sides; 14¼c for short rib; 15c for short (meats all loose); 13½@13¾c for sweet pickled hams; 13¼@13¼ for greases; and 9¼c for city tallow, the latter being ¼c better. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $28.50; 200 brls do at $27.75; 200 brls do (last evening) at $28.00; 200 tcs lard at 16⅝c; 50 tcs do (kettled) at 16¾c; 25 tcs do, seller May, at 16¾c; 25 tcs prime lard at 15¾c; 25 tcs No. 1 at 14½c; 250,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 11c; 80,000 lbs short ribs at 14½c; 30,000 lbs (loose) Cumberlands at 13c; 9 pkgs white grease at 13½c; 25,000 lbs city tallow at 9¾c; small lots country tallow at 8½@8¾c.

The market for flour exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and prices ruled firm and about the same as last noted. The following transactions were reported: White Winter Extras—200 brls not named on private terms. Spring Extras—500 brls "Star and Crescent" at $5.00; 100 brls "Nonpareil" at $5.00; 100 brls "St. Charles Belle" at $4.87½; 100 brls "Rushford City" at $4.80; 42 brls "Johnston's Best" at $4.40; 100 brls brand given on p. t.; 100 brls not named at $4.85; 100 brls do at $4.60; 100 brls do at $4.37½; 100 brls do at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.15; 50 brls do at $4.30 on track; 100 brls do at $4.00 on track. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.50. Spring Superfines—40 brls not named at $4.00. Unsound spring superfine—100 brls not named at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.15. Total, 2,440 brls.

Wheat was buoyant at an average of 4c above yesterday's prices. Private advices from Liverpool yesterday quoted that market there as higher, but it was not generally credited. The "bears" of this morning confirmed that news, and New York was quoted firm and higher, with a good export demand. This brought out the buyers and for a time there were as many as there were sellers. [illegible]

[illegible] fresh receipts, which would run on first storage, till the ice has cleared away. The blockade has now ended, and shipments will be more free. The feeling, however, was very strong, and many holders refused to name a price, stating their belief to be that wheat will touch the even dollar before many days. The shorts seemed to be afraid of this, and bought willingly at the improvement. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 98c; 1,200 bu do at 98½c; 400 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at 92c; 7,400 bu do at 91½c; 25,000 bu do at 91¾c; 40,000 bu do at 91c; [illegible] Total, 297,000 bu. Seller May sold at 92@92½c, and seller June at 93@93½c.

Corn was quiet, but 1c higher, rising apparently in sympathy with wheat, while the large receipts made buyers cautious. No. 2 was very quiet, both in cash and options, scarcely anything to-day being done except a little for seller May. There was a better inquiry for no grade for shipment, and the decline of yesterday was fully regained, while new was also correspondingly better. No. 2 opened at 87c, advanced to 88c, and closed at that figure. No grade closed at 75@76c. Sales were made of 800 bu No. 2 at 88½c; 800 bu do at 88½c; 15,000 bu do at 88c; 800 bu do at 87½c; 4,000 bu new at 84½c; 15,200 bu do at 84c; 2,000 bu do at 83c; 1,600 bu rejected at 84c; 4,000 bu do at 83½c; 1,200 bu do at 83c; 6,400 bu no grade at 76c; 800 bu do at 75½c; 3,600 bu do at 73c; 5,500 bu No. 2 at 91c afloat; 3,500 bu new at 90½c afloat. Total, 70,200 bu. No. 2 sold at 87¼@88½c, seller May, closing at 88c.

Oats were firm and more active at an advance of ¼@½c, partially in consequence of better quotations in New York, but principally in sympathy with wheat and corn. The trading was chiefly for May; there was very little shipping demand, and, indeed, there is a margin of 1@2c against the shipper to New York at present prices. The market opened at 46½c, advanced to 46¾c, and closed at the outside. Sales were reported of 4,200 bu at 47c (part fresh receipts); 4,000 bu at 46½c; 5,000 bu at 46⅜c; 17,400 bu at 46¾c; 10,800 bu at 46½c; 600 bu by sample at 53c; 1,800 bu do at 51c; 1,200 bu rejected at 44½c; 600 bu do at 43c. Total, 47,000 bu. Seller May sold at 46¾@47½c; and seller June at 48c.

Rye was rather quiet, but because offerings were light. The demand was fair, and made prices 1@2c higher. The market closed firm at 78c for No. 2. Sales were 400 bu No. 1 at 80c; 5,400 bu No. 2 at 78c; 1,200 bu do at 77½c; 2,000 bu do at 77c; 400 bu rejected at 72c. Total, 9,400 bu.

Barley was firm and steady at yesterday's prices. No. 3 is quoted at about 50@52c, and rejected at 48@50c. It is impossible to tell the price of No. 2, as there is very little in store, and there appears to be no demand for it, the impression being that it is no better than No. 3. It is quoted all the way from 52@60c. Sales were; 1,600 bu Canada at $1.00; 400 bu Iowa (by sample) at 56c.

Seeds were quiet and unchanged, at $5.00@6.25 for timothy, and $8.25@9.00 for clover. Other varieties were inactive.

The report of the Secretary of the Buffalo Board of Trade, Mr. Thurstone, for 1869, is just issued, and is a very able document, embracing numerous statistical tables of great value, in addition to the ordinary tables of commerce of the port of that city.

The total amount of tolls and freight collected on all the New York canals for thirty-three years past was $226,293,875, which was thus divided:

Freight to carriers	$169,887,631
Tolls to State	56,406,000

That is, the State received nearly 50 per cent of the whole amount.

Of the 46c charged in 1869 for canal freight from Buffalo to Albany, the State took 23c, leaving only 17c to the carrier.

In consequence of these exactions, some classes of freight have almost altogether left the canals, the movement from Buffalo by canal during the last five years being 71 per cent less than for the five years preceding, and the delivery of flour at tide-water by canals in 1869 was only a little more than one-tenth of that delivered in 1852. The decrease in the movement of grain is also great, though not so extensive as in the case of flour. Of the grain receipts at the five lake ports, 84 per cent was received at Buffalo and Oswego in 1860, while only 50 per cent was received during the past year. The influence of high tolls in this direction increases as railroads acquire facilities for carrying grain. The railroads cannot carry breadstuffs so cheaply as the water route, but they can easily compete with the water route if exorbitant tolls are charged, and if the State oppresses the commerce that seeks its borders.

The aggregate receipts of flour and grain (flour reduced to wheat) at Buffalo were, in 1869, 45,049,397 bu; in 1868, 50,011,087 bu; in 1867, 50,847,069 bu; in 1866, 58,182,963 bu.

The rail shipments of grain east from Buffalo in 1869 were 398,490 bu wheat, 2,320,378 bu corn, 967,791 bu oats, 128,975 bu barley, and 11,606 bu rye.

The following were the total receipts of grain of all kinds in bushels, and flour, reduced to its equivalent in wheat, at the principal points:

Buffalo	42,497,469	37,085,360
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The report of the Buffalo Elevator Association shows that, during the year 1869, the grain shortage at that point only amounted to 32 bushels on each 100,000 bushels, or one bushel in 3,000. This is equivalent to about 6½ pounds on each car load of wheat, a rate of shrinkage which could be very well borne by Western shippers. When, however, the grain falls short 14 or 15 bu per car load, as has been the case here, not unfrequently, it shows a leakage which is too extensive to be quietly submitted to, and is also entirely unnecessary.

The following were the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland from January 1 to April 23, in the years indicated:

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	1,275,081	1,090,917	1,063,180
Wheat, bu	3,043,572	5,024,452	3,124,445
Corn, bu	3,546,112	5,059,436	6,379,545
Oats, bu	1,458,878	2,478,064	1,703,365
Barley, bu	378,469	383,674	140,595
Rye, bu	174,765	146,578	168,975
Total, bu	10,797,407	17,571,542	14,239,433

The following were the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending April 23, and since the beginning of the year:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.			
Dry goods	$4,137,196	$1,008,349	$[illegible]
General mdse.	1,419,368	4,575,891	5,010,766
Total for week	$5,556,564	$5,585,240	$7,150,136
Previously rep'd	73,605,700	92,208,344	87,073,867
Since Jan. 1	$79,162,234	$93,793,274	$94,223,987

The following are the dry goods imports, included in the above, for the same period:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week.			
Entered at the port	$1,127,196	$1,300,343	$2,180,886
Thrown on market	1,407,422	1,675,705	2,617,057
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	26,491,526	26,341,474	27,790,480
Thrown on market	27,256,238	26,136,968	29,309,680

The following shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending April 19, and since the beginning of the year:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
For the week	$4,111,405	$3,609,319	$3,316,225
Previously reported	54,819,488	48,998,813	61,774,675
Since Jan. 1	$58,930,627	$44,599,494	$45,138,853

The exports from New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Boston, and New Orleans, from January 1 to the middle of April, were 1,644,456 brls flour, 13,134,848 bu wheat, and 284,531 bu corn. The totals for the corresponding portion of 1869 were 1,205,065 brls flour, 5,398,232 bu wheat, and 3,035,210 bu corn.

The amount of Canada barley received at the collection ports of Lake Champlain, and passed through to tide water, in 1869, was 207,804,610 feet. The receipts at Oswego (from Canada) were 284,820,923 feet.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, April 28.—Flour better, at $4.90@5.25. Wheat held higher and unsettled; No. 2 Chicago $1.13@1.15 afloat; Milwaukee, $1.16 bid afloat; amber, $1.26 in store. Corn better; new, scarce, $1.12@1.14 afloat; old, $1.14@1.15 in store. Oats stronger, 62c in store. Pork quiet and firm, at $28.50. Lard firm, but dull, 16⅜c. Whisky nominal. Gold, 114⅞.

CLOSING.

Flour active and buoyant, at $4.90@5.25. Wheat better and fairly active; No. 1 $1.13@1.16; Milwaukee, $1.17, both afloat; amber, $1.26 in store. Oats same, at 62c in store. Whisky nominal, at $1.02@1.03, seller May. Pork firmer at $28.75. Lard firm, at 16¼@16⅜c. Gold, 115¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 19s 3d. Winter wheat, 9s 4d@9s; red wheat, 8s 4d@8s 14; white wheat, 9s 3d@9s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 100s. Lard, 70s.

LATER—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington & Q. Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By St. Louis and Alton Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Chicago & N. W. Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Michigan Southern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Driven in	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was no abatement in the demand for hogs, and although the supply was again liberal, yesterday's prices were firmly sustained. The pens were well cleared by the middle of the afternoon, and the market closed steady at $8.30@8.60 for common light, coarse, and mixed lots; $8.65@8.75 for medium, and at $8.80@9.10 for good to choice. Most of the sales were within the range of $8.60@9.00.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—There was no perceptible change in the character of the demand, or in prices, for this class of stock. The supply was light, and no more than sufficient to meet the wants of the local trade, so that holders had no trouble in effecting sales and at full rates. The receipts were 334 head, most of which were of the common and medium order. We quote prices firm at $4.50@6.50 for common; $6.50@7.50 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28.

LUMBER—A fair business was transacted at the Lumber Exchange to-day, and the views of sellers were firm at former prices, leaving unsold at 9 o'clock only two cargoes. "A" sawed shingles continue in moderate demand at about $2.75@2.80 per 1,000 afloat, and lath at $2.00. We note the following transactions:

Cargo of schr R. Simmons, from Pier City, 130 m ft scantling and joists at $11.00; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr Madison, from Port Sheldon, 75 m ft strips, boards, and mixed at $13.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Robt. Howlett, from Grand River, 125 ft, 50 per cent strips, at $15.00; 70 m ft mixed at $13.00; 4 m pickets at $6.00, and 20 m lath at $2.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Meridian, from Muskegon, 150 m ft strips and boards, and $10.50 for mixed, mostly Norway pine; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Selma, from Muskegon, 90 m ft common, at $10.50 for 3-inch, and $11.00 for inch; sold by Phillips & Brewer.

Cargo of barge C. J. Allen, from Grand River, 23 m ft strips at $14.00; 84 m ft mixed at $9.00; and 3,600 pickets at $6.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of barge Abigail, from Grand River, 105 m ft strips at $15.00, and 15 m ft mixed at $10.75; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Conquest, from Muskegon, 115 m ft strips and boards and 19 m ft mixed at $11.87½; 10 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr C. C. Trowbridge, from Muskegon, 90 m ft mixed, mostly dimension, at $10.50; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

AT THE YARDS.

Fencing continues in active demand, and prices are firm, as follows:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$56.00@58.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	53.00@55.00
Third clear, 1-inch	45.00@48.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½, to 2-inch	48.00@50.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear wide	
First and second clear siding, together	25.00@26.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring (dressed)	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upwards	32.00@35.00
A stock boards	32.00@35.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards, fencing, joists, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@20.00
Dry common boards and fencing	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	10.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	12@ 14
Cedar posts, round	14@ 16
Lath	3.50@ 3.75
Sawed shingles, A	2.00@ 3.10
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.75@ 2.80
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.00@ 3.25

ON TRACK.

There was about the usual inquiry for "A" sawed grades, and prices are firm and unchanged. We quote:

A or star	3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.50@ 2.37

SHINGLES—First shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. 25c per car load added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

LATER.

At the "Open Board" No. 2 spring wheat was in active speculative demand, and a busy afternoon was passed. Prices, however, were irregular, but higher, though the closing was at about the same figure for future, and favorite trade was seller May, which ranged at from 92 to 93c, and closed steady at 92@92¼c. Seller June sold at 93@93¾c, and cash at 91½c. [illegible] Corn was held at 88c, seller May, and oats at 47¾c for the same option. Provisions were quiet. There was no evening session.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 28.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—Grain bags, as well as gunnies and burlaps, were quiet, and values remain steady and unchanged. [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was an increased demand for building materials, and quotations ruled firm, as follows: [illegible]

CHEESE—Of really fine cheese there is very little in the market, not enough to supply the demand until prime new can be placed, hence holders are firm in their views, and refuse to effect sales at any concession from quotations. Low grades are plenty, and fair orders are being filled at inside quotations. We repeat our list, as follows: New York factory, 18@18½c; Illinois factory, 13@14c; Western Reserve, 18@14c.

COAL—This market remains dull and unsettled. The demand is extremely light, and for soft descriptions there is a disposition to shade the quoted prices. Nominally, however, values remain unchanged, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $14.00; Lackawanna, $13.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Erie and Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Willow Bank, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50@7.50; Youghiogheny, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $6.50@8.00; Illinois, $5.00@6.00.

COFFEE—The movement in this market to-day was a moderate one, and quotations were firm and unchanged: Mocha 30@32c; Java, 25@27c; O. G. Java, 24@26c; roasting Rio, 19½@20½c; common Rio, 18@19c; fair to good, 20@21½c; prime to choice, 21@22c; Laguayra, 21@22c.

CANDLES—The market was quiet and prices were nominally unchanged: Vaxine, 19½c; tallow (stearine), 13¼@13½c; Schneider's star, 14½c; Barrett's stearic light, 15@15½c.

COOPERAGE—

Whisky barrels	2.00@2.15
Pork barrels	1.60@1.65
Lard tierces	1.75
Flour barrels, flat hoops	.58@.55
Flour barrels, round hoops	.45@.50

EGGS—Were plenty and in fair demand at 13@14c, with the majority of the transactions at 13½c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for oranges and lemons continues active, and, although the market at present is pretty liberally stocked, prices keep well up. Green apples are plenty, and prices are easy at 2c. In dried fruits there is nothing new [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

Half oval and half round ... [illegible]

LEATHER—Upper, harness, and collar were in fair demand at [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—Was in fair request, and was salable at 17@18c. The supply continues moderate.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for the leading articles was fair, and a firmer feeling prevailed, although no change of importance occurred in quotations:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $10.50; roofing tin, I C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 40c; bar tin, 45c.

COPPER—Metallic, 40c; copper bottoms, 46c; braziers, over 16 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 12c; first quality, sheet, 13½c; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 19c.

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—Lard oil was in good consumptive demand, and prices were stiff at the recent advance. Carbon was also firmer, in sympathy with Cleveland, but no advance was established. Linseed was in active demand and was steady at quotations. Prices range as follows: [illegible]

RICE—There was a light local demand, and prices were almost nominal: 10½c for Patna; 9¾c for Carolinas; and 8½c for Arracan.

SOAPS—Dealers reported a fair demand, and prices were firm, as follows: German and French, 8½@9½c; named brands, 7@12c; foreign castile, 16@17c.

SPICES—The market was rather quiet at unchanged prices: [illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—The demand was fair, and the market ruled steady at the following quotations: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—The following is the current range of prices: [illegible]

SALT—The demand from the interior, as well as on local account, was fair, and quotations were steady, as follows: Fine, 9 brl, $2.30; ordinary coarse, 9 brl, $2.50; ground solar, 9 brl, $2.65; diamond C, 9 brl, $2.85; Ashton dairy, [illegible]

TIMOTHY—[illegible]

TEAS—We note an increase in the demand for this line of goods, and prices rule firmer at the following range: [illegible]

TOBACCO—No important change transpired in the market for this article, the demand continuing fair, and prices ruling steady and firmer, as follows: [illegible]

WOOD—The market was quiet, at the following quotations: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $11.00; [illegible]

WOOL—There was no material increase in the demand, and prices were steady and unchanged. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 28—1:30 p. m.—Consols, for money, 94⅛; account, 94¼. United States 5-20s, 1862, 89¾; United States 5-20s, old, 189, 89½; United States 5-20s, 1867, 89¼; United States 10-40s, 86; [illegible] Illinois, 113¼; Great Western, [illegible]

PARIS, April 28.—Bourse dull at 75f [illegible]

FRANKFORT, April 28.—Bonds [illegible]

Bullion in the Bank of France decreased 26,000,000 francs during the week.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £66,000 in the week.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 19s 3d. Winter wheat, 9s 4d; red wheat, 8s 4d@8s 14d; white wheat, 9s 3d@9s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 100s. Lard, 70s.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—Eve.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11@11⅛d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales 10,000 bales.

California white wheat, 9s 4d@9s 5d; Western No. 2, [illegible]

LONDON, April 28—Tallow quiet, 44s 6d. Linseed oil, [illegible]

HAVRE, April 28.—Cotton closed at 132 spot.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Petroleum firm.

BREMEN, April 28.—Petroleum, [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 28.—Crude petroleum firm; sales 1,300 brls, immediate, at 15¼c; spot or May, 15⅝c; June, 15¾c; buyer all the year, 16½c. Refined stronger for early deliveries; April, 26¾c bid; May, 26¼c; June, 26¾c; July, 27¼c; August to December, 28½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Cattle—Total receipts, 255 cars; market firmer; common to good shipping, $7.00@8.50; extra, $8.75@9.00; choice in fair supply and good demand at $9.00@9.50.

Receipts sheep very small; lot good woolled Indians brought $6.40; a flock of Canada, $7.87.

Hogs quiet at $8.87@9.37 for shipping.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 28.—COTTON—Quiet; sales of 2,000 bales at 23¼c for middling upland.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 8,475 brls. 5@10c better; sales of 13,400 brls, at $4.70@4.90 for superior State and Western; $4.95@5.15 for extra State; $4.90@5.25 for extra Western; $5.20@5.25 for white wheat; $5.25 for white wheat extra; $5.25@5.60 for round hoop Ohio; $5.25@5.60 for extra St. Louis; $6.00@6.50 for good to choice do, including 200 extra Western and State, for export at $4.50@5.00. [illegible] Wheat—Receipts, 54,300 bu; 2@3c higher, with good export and milling demand; sales of 147,000 bu at $1.12@1.17½ for No. 2 spring; $1.19 for extra choice do; $1.13@1.15 for No. 1 spring; $1.20 for winter red [illegible] Barley quiet and unchanged [illegible] Corn—Receipts, 2,400 bu; new unchanged; [illegible] Oats—Receipts, 16,000 bu, unchanged; sales of 34,000 bu at 62½@63½c for Ohio and State.

HOPS—Firm.

HAY—In good demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Molasses dull. Sugar in moderate demand: sales of 578 hhds Cuba at 9¾@10c; 330 boxes Havana at 9½c. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—15¾c for crude; 28½@29c for refined.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; sales 1,050 brls at $28.75 for mess, [illegible] Beef steady [illegible] Cut meats firmer [illegible] Lard quiet and steady [illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Firm; shipments, 18,000 bu wheat at 4d per sail, and 4½@4¾d per steamer.

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour closed active, 5c better, with a good export and home trade. [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Corn steady, $1.11@1.13 for new mixed Western; [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged, [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Wheat [illegible]

RECEIPTS—[illegible]

SHIPMENTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—COTTON—Steady; [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY—Gold, 113¾ buying. Exchange firm at par to 50 premium buying. Money market easy.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—TOBACCO—Active at full prices.

COTTON—Nominal at 23¼c.

HEMP—Unchanged, $130.00@150.00.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] at $4.50@4.75; fall [illegible] Wheat—[illegible] Corn—[illegible] Oats—[illegible] Barley [illegible] Rye steady at [illegible]

WHISKEY—Held at $1.00@1.02.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] Pork [illegible] Lard firm and active at 16@16¼c for country kettle; 16½c for city tierce; 17¼c for keg.

CATTLE—Active, but supply light; prices range steady.

HOGS—Steady at 9@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,700 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, 4,500 bu; barley, 1,200 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; hogs, 800 head.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat, [illegible] Corn steady and unchanged. Oats [illegible] Rye steady at [illegible] Barley quiet; held at [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged; refined, on spot, held at 26@26½c; crude, quiet at $4.25.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand for sound extra [illegible] [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Corn at [illegible] Oats—Declined to 51c for State.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat active and 1c better; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.22; amber Michigan, $1.19; No. 2 red, $1.08½. Corn better; No. 1, 88c; No. 2, 85½c. Oats unchanged; No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 49c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 9,100 bu; corn, 7,200 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 1,100 bu; corn, 9,200 bu; oats, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in improved demand; extra family, $5.50@6.50. Wheat quiet; Indiana red, $1.30. Rye steady at $1.06. Corn in fair demand; yellow, $1.11@1.15. Oats more active; Western, 61c.

PETROLEUM—Feverish. Crude, 15@15¼c; refined, 28@29c.

PROVISIONS—Looking up. Mess pork, $28.75. Lard, 16½@17c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; white and yellow, $1.10@1.11. Oats steady at 58@60c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $1.04@1.04½.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 28.—COTTON—Quiet and weak at 19½c. Receipts, 313 bales; exports, 899 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Fall, $4.50@5.25. Corn dull, $1.10. Oats, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 16@17½c. Pork, $29.00@29.50. Bacon shoulders, 13½c; sides, 17¼c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive. Wheat 1c higher; amber, $1.20½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.25; No. 2 red, $1.08½. Corn better; No. 1, 94c; No. 2, 90c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 50c.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCKS, CHICAGO, April 28.—CLEARED—H. Gale, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; S. & E. Lockport, light; Advance, Lemont, light; [illegible]

ARRIVED—[illegible]

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 28—5 p. m.

CLEARED—H. G. Loomis, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; Empire, Lemont, light; Constitution, Lemont, light; R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, light; [illegible]

ARRIVED—Maple Leaf, Ottawa, light; Monarch, Lockport, 200 brls stone; H. L. Peasley, Lemont, 25 yds stone.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The market yesterday was dull, and rates were almost nominal. We note the following charters: To Buffalo—Schooner S. M. Portia, wheat from Milwaukee at 7c. To Kingston—Schooner Rising Star, wheat at 12c. To Cleveland—Schooner Elsie Gerlach, iron ore from Marquette at $2.

BUFFALO, April 28.—Nothing doing in the way of engagements.

DETROIT, April 28.—But little is doing in the way of freighting contracts at present [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, April 27.—Grain freights are firm at the recent advance, and rates are quoted at 7c for wheat per sail to Buffalo, [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... April 28.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, 130 brls flour and sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 256 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 21 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 10 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,300 pkgs fish, 1,300 m shingles, and sundries.

Schr J. J. Sanborn, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Schr E. C. Simmons, Manistee, 190 m lumber.

Schr E. Simmons, Manistee, 200 m lumber.

Schr J. Dolly, Lake Lake, 65 m lumber, 20 m lath, 20 m pickets.

Schr Wm. Aldrich, Muskegon, 133 m lumber.

Schr Octavia, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

Schr Gamecock, Muskegon, 130 cords slabs.

Schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

Schr E. Baker, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 15 m lath.

Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 15 m lath.

Schr Illinois, Kewaunee, 3,000 ties.

Scow Forward, White Lake, 55 cords shingle bolts.

Scow Milton, White Lake, 125 m lumber.

Scow N. N. Dunham, Milton's Pier, 110 cords wood.

Prop Van Raalte, Holland, 10 m lumber, 25,000 heading, and sundries.

Bark William Sturges, Bay City, 110 m lumber (first sailing vessel from beyond the straits.)

Bark Ferrier, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 180 m timber.

Schr Live Oak, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 100 cords wood.

Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 25 m lumber.

Schr Menekaunee, Kewaunee, [illegible]

Schr Robert Howlet, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.

Schr Arrow, Holland, 40 m lumber.

Schr Lake, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber.

Schr W. G. King, St. Joseph, 110 m lumber.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 110 m lumber.

Schr Conquest, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 3,000 lath.

Schr Col. Ellsworth, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

Schr Pearl, Manistee, 100 m lumber.

Schr Gem, Willett Pier, 60 cds wood.

Schr M. Courtwright, Oconto, 230 m lumber, 16 m lath.

Scow Helen, Muskegon, 30 m lumber.

Scow Mary Church, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Scow John Bills, Saugatuck, 20 m lumber.

Scow Swallow, Holland, 70 cds wood.

Schr Ella Doak, Pentwater, 100 m shingles, 80 cds wood.

Scow Advance, Saugatuck, 40 m lumber.

Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, and sundries.

CLEARED ... April 28.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, 72 brls salt and sundries.

Prop Marquette, 1,000 bu oats, 800 bu corn, 30 brls potatoes, 105 bales hay, and sundries.

Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.

Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, sundries.

[illegible]

Prop Alleghany, Traverse City, [illegible]

Schr Col. Cook, [illegible]

Scow N. N. Dunham, Milton's Pier, sundries.

Scow Van Raalte, Holland, sundries.

Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 50 bu oats.

Schr H. C. Albrecht, Buffalo, 1,000 bu [illegible]

Schr Ann Maria, Manistee, [illegible]

Schr Arrow, Holland, 50 bu oats.

Scow Milton, White Lake, 50 bu oats and sundries.

[illegible]

From Sault Ste. Marie.

A letter from the Saut under date of the 8th, says the weather was as fine as ever known; the snow was all gone, and the river open. Church's tug had been running to Sugar Island, twelve miles down the river, for ten days. The river was reported as open to Hay Lake, and there is very little doubt that the river is open to Detroit, except the ice in Lake Superior.

Lights on the Lakes.

There lately has received at the Custom House [illegible]

Wrecking Expedition.

[illegible]

Whitehall Notes.

[illegible]

From the Port.

[illegible]

River is still jammed, with no prospect of getting through yet. There is no telling when they will be in any of the ice.

The tug Champion arrived from St. Clair Flats this morning. Captain Barnage reports that there is no apparent change in the blockade, and everything tends so far to the ice not clearing. A despatch from Algonac last night says the steamer Dove worked her way down at that port, but could get no further. A special despatch to the *Post and Tribune*, from Port Huron, reports the ice coming into the river in large quantities.—*Detroit Post, 27th.*

Miscellaneous Items.

ASHORE.—The schooner Souvenir, which went on the beach, has been got off, and arrived here yesterday, freighted with lumber. Her injuries were of a trifling character.

NEW VESSEL.—Captain Scott is building a new vessel at Harsen's Island, and a lot has been planked. Her dimensions are: 90 feet keel, 22 feet beam, 8 feet depth of hold.

CHANGE OF RIG.—The bark Plymouth, wrecked last fall, is rebuilt and converted into a three-and-fore-and-aft schooner.

CHANGE TO MARINERS.—The red and white range lights at the end of the east pier have been changed to a single red light.

CUSTOMS.—The Chicago Custom House now will be open until 6 p. m. After May 1 it will be kept open until 9 p. m. After thirty minutes, they will report and clear at the night office, Corner of Clark and Water streets.

SAILORS' WAGES.—Vessel masters are offering $1.50 to $1.75 per day for sailors; $1.50 to $1.75 was paid early in the season.—*Cleveland Herald, 27th.*

[illegible]

The schooner Jane Bell, with a cargo of wheat, arrived at Oswego, Monday, the first sail vessel through the canal from Detroit.

A crib six hundred feet in length was sunk at the south end of the breakwater at Buffalo, Monday, and filled, and placed in position.

Detroit advices report the finding of the body of a sailor at Grosse Isle. The deceased was some 60 years of age.

A spar buoy will soon be placed on the newly discovered reef off Clark's Point, Lake Michigan.

The Board of Canal Commissioners of New York have adopted a resolution designating Tuesday, the 10th of May, as the time for opening the canals of that State.

The tug Tift left Milwaukee, Wednesday, to go to the assistance of the tug Lark, ashore on Spider Island, near Death's Door.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

[illegible] Randolph-st, corner of Dearborn (up stairs). The renowned SPECIALIST of the age, founder and conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., for thirteen years. For the last ten years located in Chicago, Ill. Dr. JAMES cures Syphilis with a New Discovery. [illegible]

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARK—the old, well-known and reliable Specialist—at 128 Clark-st, corner of Madison (formerly at "No. 4 Larmon Block"), cures all Venereal and Private Diseases, [illegible] F. O. Box 893, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible] South Clark-st, treats all Private and Sexual Diseases [illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, [illegible] Address letters to Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 173 South Clark-st, Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake-st, Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Turbulent Political Meetings Throughout France.

The Great European Powers on the Question of Infallibility.

Members of the Greek Parliament in League with the Brigands.

Serious Illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 28.—Many of the political meetings held throughout the country, yesterday, were excited and turbulent. In all of those which assembled in this city shouts of "Vive la Republique" were heard. Prime Minister Ollivier was violently attacked by the speakers, who styled him a renegade and traitor. [illegible] No rioting has occurred anywhere.

PARIS, April 28.—Baron Liebig, the eminent chemist, is dangerously ill.

Gambon, a Representative of the republic in '48, and expelled from France in '51, has returned to Paris.

PARIS, April 28.—The police authorities are making great preparations to insure good order during the period for taking, counting and declaring the vote on the Plebiscite.

The [illegible] committee which acted for M. Thiers, at the last election, have issued an address to his constituents counselling them to vote "No" or abstain from voting.

All Orleanist journals in the provinces pronounce for a negative vote or none.

GREECE.

LONDON, April 28.—Lord Erskine, British Envoy at Athens, has written Lord Clarendon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to a singular report in circulation at Athens in relation to the late murders. The Greek Parliament now stands adjourned, and it is stated that on the receipt of the brigands' demand of ransom, the Opposition sent an emissary to them to induce them to [illegible] in addition, on a complete amnesty, which it would require the assembling of Parliament to grant. The Opposition looked forward to this meeting as a fresh opportunity to defeat the Ministry. Lord Erskine adds that the report is well authenticated, and that as soon as necessary proofs can be obtained he will request of the government the arrest of the leaders of the Opposition, as aiders and abettors of the murderers. This report adds to the complication of affairs at Athens.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Times* urges the instant passage of the Land bill, as in its present shape and position it becomes a serious obstacle to beneficial legislation.

The *Observer* announces that the illness of the Archbishop of Canterbury is so serious that he will offer his resignation, which is hourly expected here. The *Observer* adds that the Bishop of Winchester will be appointed successor.

The Chicago & Danville Railroad bonds are at [illegible]

LONDON, April 28.—In the House of Lords, today, the oaths were administered to Lord Wolverton, who took his seat for the first time.

[illegible] of Clarendon submitted correspondence [illegible] the recent tragedy in Greece. He said [illegible] active efforts to secure the capture of the band of assassins, and 800 troops were in hot pursuit. More than half the gang have been overtaken. Of these seven had already been beheaded, and five were undergoing examination, and will probably be executed.

In the Commons, Mr. Otway laid before the House the Greek correspondence. He said official information had been received from Athens confirming the worst details of the massacre of foreigners. He added that at last accounts the brigands yet uncaptured were making for the Turkish frontier. The Turkish authorities, however, were on guard, and would arrest the fugitives if they attempted to cross the border. Mr. Otway said, in conclusion, that the remains of the victims had been embarked on board Her Majesty's frigate Antelope and taken to Malta.

The House went into committee on the Irish Land bill.

Mr. Heathcote offered an amendment obliging the tenant to vacate peaceably at the termination of his lease.

The Attorney General looked upon the amendment as unnecessary. It appeared designed to neutralize the benefits conferred by the bill. The amendment was negatived.

Other amendments were proposed and discussed. The debate on the amendments was of little interest. The House adjourned.

LONDON, April 28.—The steamships Queen and Bavaria, from New York, arrived out yesterday. Owing to the accident to the Sappho, the final race of the series with the Cambria has been postponed till the 18th of May.

ITALY.

PARIS, April 28.—Several French Bishops have sent from Rome a request that the priests in their dioceses be permitted to vote on the plebiscite. [illegible]

L'Univers, an ultramontane organ, says that Count Daru, while Minister of Foreign Affairs, directed the Marquis de Bonneville to transmit the [illegible] to the Pope, and accompany it with a request that the document be communicated to the council. The Pope received the memorandum, but has not carried out the request.

The Gazette Provinciale [illegible] the recent letter of the Archbishop of Baltimore on the question of declaring Papal infallibility. The Gazette does not print the names.

[illegible] The great European powers, through their official representatives at the [illegible] have intimated their adhesion to the principles embodied in the French vote, and announced their concurrence in the provisions.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 28.—Several journals of this city to-day deny the statement published by the *Epoca* of [illegible] concerning the candidature of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the effect such report had at Paris.

The *Imparcial* of this city denies the reports of the election of Prince Frederick. It states [illegible] would never permit the selection of a candidate whom the Emperor Napoleon would not fail to oppose. At a council [illegible] of the necessity of [illegible] the throne, this name has been presented only as likely to receive the attention of the Cabinet.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 28.—Many important measures are pending consideration by the Zollverein, the sessions of which are now being held in this city.

WEST INDIES.

AN AMERICAN STEAMER RELEASED.

HAVANA, April 28.—The Spanish authorities have delivered over the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall to Captain Lobe, to accept the allowance of an indemnity of $800 for every day of detention. The Consul General of the United States at [illegible] accepted the steamer, and hoisted the American flag on board.

ILLINOIS.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

The Report of the Committee on Counties Further Considered.

The County Seat Question Finally Settled.

What the Convention Has Accomplished, and What Remains to be Done.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEBATE ON THE COUNTY ARTICLE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—The convention resumed consideration of the report of the Committee of the Whole on counties, and spent the entire day in considering it. They commenced with the fifth section where they left off last evening, and finally adopted it amended in several essential particulars. As adopted it seems to me better adapted to the wishes of all the members than in any shape it had been presented. There was an animated fight on the Sixty-first Section, and considerable filibustering toward the close. The principal contest was on the amendment offered by Mr. Schofield to take the power given to county boards to fix the compensation of all county officers, and place it in the General Assembly. [illegible]

[illegible]

that they simply made themselves ridiculous. Their remarks were received with shouts of derisive laughter. The gentleman from DeKalb was the only one who seemed to have any real cause of complaint. Some mischievous compositor had stuck three exclamation points in his speech where there should have been only a period.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, April 28.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

The convention met at 9 o'clock. The Chairman presented the report of the Auditor relative to subscriptions to railroads, the number of miles in each county, the cost and numerous other particulars. Laid on the table and 1,000 copies ordered.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Messrs. TINCHER, TURNER, SEDGWICK, and GOODHUE rose to personal explanations.

PETITIONS.

Mr. McCOY presented a petition of citizens of Whiteside County, praying for the New England system of township organization.

Mr. WELLS, of Peoria, presented petitions of the ladies of Elmo, against woman suffrage.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented a petition of forty-five ladies of the Normal University at Bloomington, for the same object.

Mr. HAINES objected to persons not members of the convention protesting against its action.

After some discussion the petitions were referred.

THE REPORT ON COUNTIES.

Consideration of Section 4 of the report upon counties was resumed, the question being upon the motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, to strike out the words in the fourth line, as follows: "All cases where a county has been located twenty years and in," which was adopted.

The question was then upon Mr. Benjamin's second amendment to strike out "two-thirds" in the seventh line and insert "three-fifths," and it was lost by 30 to 33.

A vote was had upon the motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, to strike out the entire proviso, and it was carried.

Mr. CRAIG moved to amend by inserting the words "three-fifths" in place of "a majority," in the second line of the amended section.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, thought a majority of legal registered voters should be required, and opposed the amendment. He offered a substitute, as follows:

"No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the legal registered voters of that county shall have voted in favor of its removal to such a point; but no vote shall be taken upon such removal of county seat oftener than once in ten years."

Mr. SCHOFIELD said even this would not compel a strictly fair vote. He offered a substitute, the same to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

Mr. ARCHER had always been opposed to any principle by which a majority of the people were forbidden to control any public question at the polls. He favored Mr. Allen's substitute.

Mr. GAMBLE offered an amendment that all persons voting on such questions shall have resided in the county six months.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said "Let us have peace." This was a good motto for county matters as well as for State and national matters. He favored a three-fifths requirement. There could be no permanency without some such provision.

Mr. Craig's amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Gamble's amendment provided further that no person shall vote upon the question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election district ninety days next preceding the election.

Mr. TINCHER moved to amend the amendment, as follows:

"Provided that the question of the removal of county seat shall not be submitted oftener than once in ten years to a vote of the people."

Both amendments were adopted.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, moved to strike out "voting on the question," which was carried.

Mr. ATKINS, of Morgan, moved to amend by inserting after "county," in the second line, the words "to be ascertained in such manner as shall be prescribed by general law." Adopted.

The section was adopted, as follows:

SECTION 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law and a majority of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be prescribed by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; *provided* that no person shall vote upon the question who has not resided in the county six months and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding the election; and *provided further* that the question of the removal of a county seat shall not be submitted oftener than once in ten years to a vote of the people.

Mr. TURNER moved to reconsider the amendment to Section 1 by which cities of two hundred thousand population may be made into separate counties, but withdrew it.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

Mr. HAYES, of Cook, sent to the Clerk's desk to be read a despatch relative to the terrible accident at Richmond, Va., and offered resolutions of regret at the sad occurrence, which passed, and the convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE REPORT ON COUNTIES.

The convention reassembled at 2 o'clock. Consideration of the report on counties was renewed, the question being on the adoption of the fifth section.

Mr. CROSS moved to reconsider the vote by which the convention concurred in the amendments to this section. Carried.

The same gentleman then moved to strike out the word "forty" in the third line, and insert "sixty," so that it would read, "except in all counties having sixty thousand and more inhabitants."

Mr. ATKINS moved to amend by inserting "forty-five." Laid on the table.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to insert "fifty."

The question was taken on striking out "forty." Carried.

The blank was filled with "sixty," so that the section now reads, "Except in all counties having sixty thousand and more inhabitants."

Mr. WELLS offered the following addition to the section:

"Sheriffs and Coroners, under township organization, shall hold their office for four years." Laid on the table.

Mr. SNYDER moved to add to the section that in counties of 50,000 population, and over, a Master in Chancery shall be elected by the people for two years, whose compensation shall be fixed by law. Adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the section as amended, and it was carried—ayes, 46; nays, 21.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to reconsider the vote just taken on the section. Carried.

Mr. BENJAMIN then moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment providing for the election of a Master in Chancery was adopted.

The motion of Mr. Benjamin was carried.

Mr. WALL moved to amend by adding, "*Provided* that Masters in Chancery now in office shall continue until the end of the terms for which they were appointed." Adopted.

Mr. SNYDER moved to amend by striking out the words "having over thirty thousand inhabitants." Adopted.

The section was then adopted, as follows:

SECTION 5. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County Judge, Clerk, who may be, ex-officio, Recorder of Deeds, except in all counties having sixty thousand and more inhabitants, in which counties a Recorder of Deeds shall be elected at the general election in 1872; Treasurer, Surveyor, and Coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of their office respectively on the first Monday of December after their election, and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except officers of Treasurer, Sheriff and Coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Provided, that no person having once been elected to the office of Sheriff or Treasurer shall be eligible to re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected. There may be elected or appointed in each county one or more Masters in Chancery, who shall hold office for two years, and whose compensation shall be fixed by law; provided, that the Masters in Chancery now in office shall continue to hold their offices until the end of the terms for which they were appointed. [illegible]

Section 6 was taken up.

Mr. SCHOFIELD moved to strike out "County Board" in the first line, and insert "the General Assembly may provide by law."

After remarks by Messrs. SCHOLFIELD, HART, and ALLEN (of Crawford), Mr. Turner moved to strike out the section, for the reason that the eighth section covered the whole subject. He argued that the case of the widows and orphans demanded that it should be stricken out.

Mr. CUMMINGS defended the section, and contended with warmth and animation in favor of leaving with the Board of Supervisors the fixing of the compensation of county officers.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, presented the reasons of the committee for fixing the terms of the section. He proposed before the section was disposed of to add the following proviso: "This section shall continue in force until changed by law."

Mr. McCOY defended the section as it now stands. He believed the Boards of Supervisors equal in intellect and honesty to any other body of men in the State.

The previous question was moved but not ordered.

Mr. RAYNE made fun of Turner's championship of the widows and orphans. He also defended the integrity and intelligence of the County Supervisors. They are not inhuman men. They understand the people's rights, and will defend them.

The main question was then ordered and taken on the motion of Mr. Turner to strike out the entire section. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Schofield was rejected.

The main question was then ordered on the adoption of the section.

Considerable filibustering followed, in which a dozen gentlemen gave their views on parliamentary rules, raised points of order, &c., &c. A vote was finally reached, and the section as reported by the Committee of the Whole was adopted—39 to 24.

Adjourned.

A Man in Peoria Crushed to Death by a Wagon.

PEORIA, Ill., April 28.—A fearful and fatal accident happened at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad depot this noon. A man named Thos. Wilson was putting a letter on the train, when the horses of an express wagon, becoming fractious, backed up against him, crushing his head into a jelly against the car and inflicting injuries from the effect of which he died in a few hours. Deceased was a brother of Circuit Clerk Wilson.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Chicago Theological Seminary.

A large audience was assembled at Farwell Hall on last evening to witness the anniversary exercises of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Rev. Dr. Sweetser, of Worcester, Mass., offered prayer.

"Glory be to God on High" was sung by a chorus, composed of the members of the various choirs of the city, who had volunteered for the occasion.

Addresses were delivered by Charles C. Harrah, of Newton, Iowa, on "The Love of a Pastor for His People Necessary to His Greatest Usefulness;" by E. P. Goodrich, of Allegheny, Mich., on "The Attracting Power of Immanuel;" by E. N. Barrett, of Chicago, on "The New Evangelism and Theological Training;" by Alexander A. Thain, of Milburn, on "The Influence of the Bible in Human Thought;" by Oscar McCullough, of Chicago, on "The Paralyzing Effect of Rationalism on the Pulpit," and by George S. Bascom, of Hinsdale, Mich., on "Spirituality the Greatest Element in a Preacher."

After the singing of "Hear our Prayer," degrees were conferred on the following graduates: E. N. Barrett, Chicago; G. S. Bascom, Hinsdale; C. M. Bingham, Udina; O. P. Champlin, Stafford Springs, Conn.; G. B. Edington, Terre Haute; W. H. Crane, Roscoe; E. P. Goodrich, Allegan; C. C. Harrah, Newton; [illegible]; O. G. May, Chicago; O. C. McCulloch, Chicago; A. B. Thain, Milburn; T. J. Valentine, Providence.

After a closing prayer and benediction the exercises were concluded.

Tenders for Building.

A correspondent writes as follows:

[illegible]

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

ton, Nebraska; G. B. Field, H. Clausen, G. K. and E. W. Warren, New York; T. R. Little, Janesville; C. M. Hockefeller, U. S. A.; W. H. Whitman, Rock Island; J. Monaco, St. Louis; J. T. Simpson, [illegible]

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: J. Atwood, [illegible]; Hon. Newton Bateman, Springfield; [illegible]

Before United States Commissioner Hoyne.

William Harder, George M. Clark, Daniel F. Holland and Theodore Hart were arraigned before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with passing counterfeit $5 and $20 bills. They were arrested in Belvidere the other day, and it is thought these men have had something to do with circulating the bogus bills which can be found in almost every shop in Belvidere and in the surrounding towns. The three first were held in $2,000 bail for trial, and committed to jail in default. Hart, who is but 18 years of age, and who had been in the business but a few days, having met the others and received from them a number of bills, which he passed, was held in $2,000 bail, but was released on his own recognizance.

—William H. McCarty and Charles Reincaster were charged with selling liquor, keeping billiard tables and selling cigars and tobacco, at their saloon in Dixon, Ill., without paying the tax required by law. They were sent to jail in default of $500 bail, to await trial.

Coroner's Inquests.

Deputy Coroner Spears held an inquest on the remains of Charles Martin, who committed suicide by taking laudanum, at his lodging house, No. 48 Madison street, on Wednesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict that death resulted from an overdose of laudanum. The body was sent to his relatives in Detroit.

—The woman found in the river near the North avenue bridge, on Wednesday afternoon, was identified as Louisa Klass, by her brother-in-law, Fred Schatlow, who resides at No. 125 North Clinton street. He stated that deceased was slightly insane, and had made several attempts to take her life, and supposed she had committed suicide. She had been missing since the 20th inst., and was 30 years of age.

—Annie Hacker, 5 months old, died suddenly at the residence of her parents, No. 128 Fry street, yesterday morning, and an inquest resulted in a verdict of death from convulsions.

Announcements.

Dr. W. J. Davis, ex-Professor of the University of St. Petersburg, and one of the companions of Dr. Livingstone in some of the great traveler's earlier researches in Africa, is now in this city, and will deliver a course of lectures next week. He will present, in a popular shape, some of the results of scientific travels in Southern Russia, Persia, Bokhara, China, and Africa, giving some lively sketches of the life and manners of these people, regarding whom little is known. These lectures, according to the public press, have been received with great favor in every city which the Professor has visited, and the public may expect a rare intellectual treat. Further notice will be given of the time and place of the delivery of lectures so valuable and so interesting. The Professor will also, at some future day, address the Academy of Sciences relative to the specially scientific results of his researches.

—The Burns Club will meet at 8 o'clock this evening in the Commercial Traveller's rooms, 53 Dearborn street, when the first Vice President, Mr. Bryce, will read an original satirical poem "On Dreams." Readings from popular authors will also be given by Messrs. Flett, Murdock, and Black. Interesting criticisms will follow the poem and readings. The public are respectfully invited.

—The [illegible] Literary Association will hold a meeting this evening at the Society rooms, in the Prairie Farmer Building, on Monroe street, opposite the Post Office. Mr. W. C. McClure will lecture on "Success in Life," and the woman suffrage question will be debated. All are invited.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Dental Society will be held at S. S. White's Dental Depot on Monday next, at 8 o'clock in the evening. Dr. J. N. Crouse will read an essay on diseases of the antrum.

—The annual meeting of the Northwestern Associated Press will be held at the Briggs House, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock. Important business will come before the meeting, and a full attendance of members is desired.

—The Congregational Triennial Convention meets at 9 o'clock this morning, in Farwell Hall.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for April 28, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	To 2 p.m.
7 a.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 p.m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, April 28.

Sun rises	[illegible]	Moon rises	[illegible]
Sun sets	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

A large number of persons who are intending to take part in the Big Horn expedition will leave here for Cheyenne at 10 o'clock next Saturday morning, by the Rock Island Road. Transportation will be furnished to any number of individuals at reduced rates, upon application at the Union Pacific Hotel, opposite the Rock Island Depot.

—The convention for the fifth decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia will meet on Wednesday next, at Washington. In view of this fact, the Chicago College of Pharmacy met at their rooms, No. 77 Dearborn street, yesterday afternoon, and adopted the report of a committee on the said revision, to be presented to the convention. Albert E. Ebert will be the delegate to represent the Chicago College.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday received the following proposal from DeGolyer & McClellan for the improvement of West Lake street, from Reuben street to Western avenue: Paving, per square yard, excavating, royalty, $1.99; the same, preserved by Samuels' process, $2.19; curb walls, per 100 cubic feet per cord, $18.50; cutting and grading, per cubic yard, 40c. The contract is not yet awarded.

—A span of horses attached to a baker's wagon took fright, on Wednesday, at the corner of Desplaines and Monroe streets, and ran away. The wagon was upset, and the driver, James Bell, after being dragged a considerable distance, had his left leg and arm broken.

—Some changes are in progress at Library Hall which will materially improve the appearance of the building. The walls will be painted a cream color, and larger panes will be put in the place of the present small ones. A new floor is to be laid down, and the walls kalsomined and renovated.

—There is no foundation for the rumor that General Sheridan's headquarters were to be moved to Pembina on the British Columbian line. The General will leave next week for a trip to the Far West.

—[illegible] avenue, was entered on Wednesday night by burglars, who took $16 in gold, a piece of silk, and a quantity of clothing, valued at $90.

—A Saratoga trunk, containing a large quantity of wearing apparel, belonging to [illegible], was stolen from No. 30 South Green street, on Wednesday afternoon.

—O. Sackett, manager, &c., arrived in this city, yesterday, on his way to Rockford, to arrange with the Forest City Base Ball Club to play a match game with the Kaw Valley Club, of Lawrence, early in May, at Topeka.

—A gold watch worth $150 was taken from a room in the house of Mrs. A. Tenney, No. 195 Huron street, yesterday afternoon.

—A thief stole $30 worth of clothing, yesterday, from the residence of William Delonge, No. 145 Ontario street.

THE BALTIMORE HORROR.

Mrs. Marsh's Appearance and Conduct.

From the Baltimore American, April 25.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter of the *American*, in company with Mr. William H. Perkins, President of the Board of Visitors, went to the jail for the purpose of seeing Mrs. Marsh, the unhappy woman who killed her four children on Thursday. Mrs. Marsh was found in one of the ordinary cells on the western side of the building, sitting upon the bed and reading a Roman Catholic prayer book. When the visitors entered, she raised her head, acknowledged their greetings and laid down her book, carefully preserving the mark of the page at which it was opened. She is a tall and rather slender woman, with a thin face, the expression of which is agreeable and intelligent. Her dark hair is now turning to gray, but the general appearance of the woman is that she has possessed a fine face and figure, now worn down by the labors and anxieties that have been her unfortunate lot in life.

She is certainly entirely ignorant of the terrible deed that she has committed, and fully believes that her children are alive. Great caution is used in speaking to her that the realities of her situation may not be brought to her mind at once, as the effect would certainly be to make a maniac of her. When the slight cuts upon her hand, made by the knife which she used, were spoken of, she looked at them, and remarked that she did not know how they came there, but that they troubled her. Further questioning showed that she believed herself to be sick and placed in a hospital. She said, "When I was sick before, mother took care of me; but now she is too old; she can't get up and down stairs, and they had to bring me to the hospital." A few moments afterwards she said suddenly, and with more animation than she had previously displayed, "Father has been to see me; he promised to bring the children here, and I wish he would do it; I don't care so much about the others, but I want to see my baby." In answer to questions about her past life, she spoke kindly of her husband and father, but, when questioned about her brother and sister, immediately became silent, except to say that she did not wish to see them. She spoke of having attended St. Vincent's Church, and of desiring to see a priest. She was evidently accustomed to the prayer-book, as she said she said she was reading the litanies, and immediately turned to that portion of the volume.

She complained of a pain in the back of her head, and said that she had had it ever since she came to the hospital jail. The conversation on her part was carried on in a low, but perfectly distinct and even voice, much in the way that any one suffering from low spirits might speak. When the visitors turned to leave her she bid them good-bye, and immediately resumed her book.

The impression produced yesterday afternoon was that, as already stated, she imagines herself to be in a hospital, but over and above that has an undefined idea of being in trouble, which she does not entirely comprehend or understand. Although perfectly sane and reasonable upon all other points, remembering persons and names connected with her life, yet the fact cannot be doubted that she retains not the faintest memory of the horrible scene of Thursday afternoon and her part in it. When speaking of former efforts to separate her children from her and place them in an orphan asylum, her voice became quickened, and had an earnest, pathetic ring when she said, "Oh, sir, I love my children." It is quite probable that she now imagines that during her absence her children may be taken from her.

Further developments in this most singular case are looked for with great interest. Mrs. Marsh has at times been quite violent during the three days that she has been in jail, but disjointed utterings seemed to be entirely connected with her former domestic disagreements, and referred not at all to the recent tragedy. Whether she will wake to a knowledge of what she has done is a question that only the future can determine. For the present it has faded from her mind, and left no trace behind it.

Gentlemen's Goods.

A handsome display of new and fashionable goods for gentlemen's wear, is opened to-day at Brown & Mathews, 83 Wabash avenue. The latest styles of furnishing goods and other goods, imported direct from London, are among the objects which will attract special attention. Those contemplating an investment for the summer will do well to look at the novelties.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 28.—[illegible]

C. Sherman, and Badger State; [illegible] Ogden, Adirondac, and Hollenstead. WIND—Northeast.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 28.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, [illegible]; sales of 4,300 bales; receipts, 3,361 bales; stock, 146,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. BRAN—$1.40. HAY—$28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $28.50. Bacon firmer, [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib, and [illegible] for clear sides. Lard, prime tierce, [illegible]; keg, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Sugar, good demand; prime, [illegible]. Molasses, [illegible]. Whisky, [illegible]. STERLING—[illegible].

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Table Cutlery—Ivory Bone and ebony-handled—all kinds and quality guaranteed. HULBURD, HERRICK & CO., 188 Randolph street.

Rogers' plated forks, spoons, &c., treble plate. HULBURD, HERRICK & CO., 188 Randolph street.

Pocket knives, Rogers' shears, scissors, &c., every article warranted, and prices as low as those of other houses for common goods. HULBURD, HERRICK & CO., 188 Randolph street.

Carpenters' Tools—We have a good assortment and can suit purchasers every time. Prices reduced. HULBURD, HERRICK & CO., 188 Randolph street.

Builders' Hardware—We have in a complete stock and all the new varieties as fast as manufactured, and can make it to the interest of builders to call and examine. HULBURD, HERRICK & CO., 188 Randolph street.

Lillies' Polish, for Polishing Pianos, organs, melodeons, billiard tables, and all kinds of furniture in oak, walnut, or rosewood. Warranted the best. Price, 75 cents per box. For sale at W. W. Kimball's, 63 Washington street, by A. G. Corn.

Munroe's Rheumatic Compound.—A cure for rheumatism, or money refunded. For sale at retail at Harrington's Drug Store, corner of Illinois and Rush streets, North Side. Wholesale at Fuller, Finch & Fuller's.

The Rice Divorce Suit for fraud in age is causing great excitement in Boston. It should cause young men not to marry in haste. Rice is but 23; his bride 37. He swears she made him believe she was but half that age, by using Magnolia Balm upon her face, neck, and hands. Poor youth. He probably found that her elbows weren't quite so soft and pretty. Ought Hagan to be indicted? We know of many similar cases. This Balm gives a most wonderful pearly and natural complexion, to which we don't object. We like pretty women. To finish the picture, they should use Lyon's Kathairon upon the hair. With pearly chin, rosy cheeks, and soft, luxuriant tresses, they become irresistible.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron.—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventative against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Pimples on the Face.—For Comedones, black-worms or grubs, pimply eruptions, and blotched disfigurations on the face, use Perry's Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Sold by all druggists.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The only reliable and harmless remedy. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Salt Rheum cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

CRANDALL—SPURR—In Janesville, March 28, by the Rev. James L. Hodge, Mr. Allen N. Crandall to Miss Ella Spurr, both of Rockford, Ill.

SEABURY—WARD—In Chicago, Wednesday morning, April 27, 1870, by the Rev. March Chase, Charles Seabury, of Peoria, and Miss Clara C. Ward, daughter of George H. Ward, Esq.

WAKEMAN—VAN HORSEN—August 11th, 1869, by the Rev. Robert T. Searle, at his residence in Minneapolis, [illegible]

[illegible]

SMITH—McGINN—On the 26th inst., by Rev. Father Doyle, at the Church of the Holy Name, Robert Smith and Miss Lizzie McGinn, of Chicago.

[illegible]

TICKNOR—DRUMMOND—At the residence of L. H. Yarwood, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Everts, John L. Tickner [illegible]

WALKER—BRADLEY—In this city, April 28, at the North Baptist Church, by Rev. C. C. [illegible], John S. Walker, M. D., and Miss Sarah A. Bradley.

McLEAN—GILBERT—At Crestor, Illinois, on the 11th of April, by the Rev. B. E. Harwood, Rev. T. Geo. McLean and Miss Ella J. Gilbert, late teacher in Rockford Female Seminary.

DIED.

SINGLE—On the 26th instant, at the residence of her brother, William Morgan, in Blue Island, Mrs. Mary A. Single, aged 72 years.

MASON—At his residence in Masonville, Michigan, [illegible], formerly of this city, on the 18th instant, aged 63 years.

CADY—Thursday, April 28, at 4 o'clock p. m., Charles [illegible], son of Am C. and Cornelia Cady, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Funeral at 2:30 Friday p. m.

OADSAN—In this city, on the 28th instant, Albert Edward, youngest son of W. S. and Nellie D. Oadsan, aged 1 year and 6 months.

STOTT—April 27, of disease on the brain, George Alfred, infant son of John and Alice Stott, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Funeral from 163 Michigan avenue, at 2 o'clock to-day, Friday.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Lessees and Managers

Friday evening, April 29,

BENEFIT OF MR. HACKETT.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the immortal Shakspeare's great work,

KING HENRY IV.

With the great Star Combination, HACKETT, VANDENHOFF, TAYLOR, CHAPLIN, NAGLE, and the excellent company in the cast.

GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW.

Admission 50c; children 25c. No extra charge.

Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady,

AND

SOLON SHINGLE.

Mrs. HENRY LINDEN, her first appearance; Miss Amelia Waugh, her first appearance; Messrs. Taylor, Chaplin, [illegible]

[illegible] will soon be presented with a strong cast.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF

LUCILLE WESTERN.

EAST LYNNE,

OR THE ELOPEMENT.

LADY ISABEL / MAD. VINE .... LUCILLE WESTERN.

Saturday—OLIVER TWIST.

Saturday Afternoon—EAST LYNNE.

Monday—FROU FROU.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8. | UNCLE DICK'S DARLING, AND THAT TERRIBLE TINKER. | WITH ITS GRAND SCENIC EFFECTS.

To-morrow, for the GRAND MATINEE, at 2:30, also in the evening at 8, reappearance of FRANK E. AIKEN. Great Double Bill—"THE STRANGER," and "UNCLE DICK'S DARLING."

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Entirely New Programme this Week.

The intensely laughable sketch, in which all the favorites appear, entitled

Diamond Cut Diamond.

MARTHA JANE BERNE, by the great eccentric artist, ANDY McKEE.

SCENES AT COFFLIN AND MELANDER'S. GRAND ARTISTIC DOUBLE CLOG. VOCAL QUARTETTE, by Messrs. Dempster, Dunale, and Kemble. SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

All the favorites remain and appear.

AUCTION SALES.

By D. LONG.

ENTIRE FURNITURE, CROCKERY, BEDDING, CUTLERY, MIRRORS, &c., &c., OF A RETAIL DEALER, AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 a. m., at Store 213 North Wells-st. D. LONG, Auctioneer.

By G. P. GORE & CO.

Regular Saturday Sale OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Sofas, Extension Tables, Lounges, Hat Trees, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, 12 Silver-plated & Black Walnut Show Cases,

On SATURDAY, April 30, at 9½ o'clock.

Also, at 11½ o'clock, new Carriages, Open and Top Buggies, Harnesses, second-hand Top Buggy and Harness, second-hand Notion Wagon.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. G. GRUBB.

Genteel Furniture, Piano, &c.,

At Residence, No. 397 West Randolph-st.,

SATURDAY MORNING, April 30, at 9½ o'clock. One [illegible]

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REMOVAL.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture and Household Goods,

Carpets, Crockery, Beds and Bedding.

To be sold FRIDAY, it being our last sale at 163 and 165 South Clark-st. [illegible] sale FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at 163 and 165 South Clark-st.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By E. F. THOMAS & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale,

AT

No. 326 Wabash-av.,

On MONDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock a. m. [illegible]

By B. T. LEE.

FURNITURE, AT AUCTION,

No. 49 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.,

FRIDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, &C.,

OF OSCAR MITCHELL,

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, April 29, at 10 o'clock.

At Store No. 52 North Clark-st.

The balance of the stock will be sold without reserve, consisting of Carpenters' Tools, [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

608 WABASH-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on FRIDAY MORNING, April 29, at 10 o'clock, at Dwelling No. 608 Wabash-av. The entire household effects, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, &c.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

A LARGE LOT OF

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

Piano Fortes, Billiard Tables, Iron Safes, Crockery, Glass, Mirrors, etc., AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS, &c.,

On SATURDAY, April 30, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, [illegible]

Also, at [illegible] o'clock—Horses, new Open and Top Buggies, &c.

460 MICHIGAN-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,

Parlor & Chamber Sets, Dining-room & Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Piano Forte, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

At marble-front Dwelling No. 460 Michigan-av., corner [illegible], on MONDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Three Days Sale.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Silks, Linen Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Yankee Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY mornings, May 3d, 4th, and 5th, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

By W. B. LANGLEY.

Grocery Stock and Store Fixtures

At Auction, on FRIDAY, April 29, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 209 State-st. Also, at same time and place a stable, to move. [illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—IMPROVED AND Unimproved. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

28 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a suite of front rooms with dressing-room attached.

57 PINE-ST., CORNER OF OHIO—ONE LARGE front room with two closets, with board. References required.

74 JACKSON-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front parlor; also, one good room on second floor, to rent, with good board, to man and wife, or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

91 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO DELIGHTFUL rooms on second floor to let, with board, to gentlemen or families. House newly papered and painted. Gas and bath.

96 THIRD-AV.—TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN can find good board and nice rooms at a reasonable price. Also a few day boarders.

98 THIRD-AV., CORNER HARRISON-ST.—TO rent, unfurnished, with board, a large and pleasant front room, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also, a few day boarders.

101 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PEOPLE DESIRING first-class board, with new, light, airy rooms, will do well to call at 101 Sixteenth-st., where [illegible] Joliet, is now ready to wait upon them.

150 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR families or gentlemen together. Also, a few day boarders. References required. Location convenient.

195 HURON-ST.—A FEW NICE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with or without board. Also the use of a good piano.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and front parlor. House new, with modern improvements.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD WITH FRONT suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, newly papered and painted, brick house, modern improvements, within one block of two street railroads.

246 AND 248 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURnished or not, and first-class board. Terms reasonable to permanent parties. Also, a good brick barn to rent. References exchanged.

266 AND 268 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASant front room, unfurnished; also, a furnished room suitable for a gentleman and wife, to rent, with board.

266 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM, OR suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—MRS. W. H. BROOKINGS having taken the above house, is now ready to receive boarders. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished. House is new, and contains bath room and all the modern improvements.

300 AND 302 WABASH-AV.—SUITES OF FAMIly rooms, single and double rooms, and first-class day board. Terms reasonable.

336 INDIANA-ST.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms. Also a single room to rent with board.

346 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, and also have the comforts of a home. Family private.

348 WABASH-AV.—ONE HANDSOME ROOM, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Also a few day boarders. References exchanged.

366 OHIO-ST.—TWO FRONT SUITES OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, also, one single room. A delightful location near lake shore.

385 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS IN suites or single, with board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—Board with large furnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also single rooms. References exchanged.

420 WABASH-AV.—HAVING REMOVED FROM 299 Michigan-av., we have desirable rooms in suite and single, with board.

663 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed or unfurnished rooms to rent, with board, and moderate prices.

BOARDING—YOUNG MEN SEEKING FOR A comfortable home, [illegible]

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE SUMmer can be had in a private family in Naperville, on C., B. & Q. R. R., 30 miles from the city. [illegible]

TWO ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS AND FIRST-class board, in fine location, on North Side. [illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

DETECTIVE AGENCY.

MESSRS. WHIPPLE & CO.'S PUBLIC OFFICE [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAME MAYNARD, [illegible]

MRS. JORGENSEN, [illegible] CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FINE 7-OCTAVE AGRAFF [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE 8 FEET ON WELLS-ST., [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A PLAIN WEDDING ring. [illegible]

$50 REWARD—STOLEN FROM D. B. [illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL and private manner, [illegible]

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

As the number of advertisements in our Sunday edition increases, the more time is necessary for their proper classification. It is for the interest of the advertisers that this should be done with care, and we beg that they will hand in their advertisements at the earliest possible moment to-day. The Supplement, which will be full of the choicest extracts from American and foreign publications, with letters from our own correspondents, will be published, as usual.

WASHINGTON.

Warm Debate in the House on the Oregon Railroad Subsidy Bill.

A Few Important Statistics Relative to the Subsidy Business.

Outlines of the New Currency Bill Introduced in the House.

Debate in the Senate on the General Subject of Paying Southern War Claims.

Testimony in the Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The Senate to-day concluded to discuss the subject of paying the claims of loyal men in the South before passing upon any individual case. The matter came up on a bill for the relief of a man in Tennessee. Objection to this whole class of payments was made by Mr. Trumbull, when he was informed that the Senate had passed precisely the same character of a bill yesterday to pay O. N. Cutter, of Missouri, for cotton. Upon this Mr. Trumbull said if that was the case, he would move to send over to the House and recall the bill, which motion was agreed to, and no more business of this sort will slip through unnoticed.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

Disbursing Officer Brown continued his testimony on the Freedmen's Bureau investigation today. Part of the lumber used in the erection of Howard University was from the lot purchased by Charles Howard, of his father-in-law, in Maine. Witness had reported that the Building Block Company were using public lumber, and General Howard had ordered them to pay for it. Tenements were built for freedmen to the number of several hundred, because certain barracks a number of them had occupied were given up. Witness had paid for grading, laborers, fences, painting, care of furnaces, and erection of tenement houses all on the Howard University ground. He was directed to bring a detailed statement of all expenses. The pay roll of laborers for two months amounted to $1,400. It also came out that the bureau, after having erected both university and hospital, pays the trustees $3,000 rent for the privilege of headquarters in the first, and $5,000 for the use of the hospital, the latter being considered the medical department of the university. Against this the defence sets up that more rent than this was paid before the removal of the headquarters to the university.

Mr. Volderburg, of New York, President of the American Building Block Company, testified that he sold the right to use the blocks in the District of Columbia for $10,000 to General Howard and four other bureau officers. The sale took place a few weeks before the plans for the university were prepared. The committee has adjourned till Wednesday.

THE OREGON RAILROAD.

The Oregon Railroad bill, which passed the House to-day by thirty majority, is quite a modification of the policy heretofore pursued. The grant was fixed at ten sections per mile, or half the usual grant to the Pacific roads, and a provision was put in that the land given should be sold to actual settlers only at $2.50 per acre. The parties were about evenly divided on the vote.

CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES.

The act of June 18, 1866, providing for the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States, expired last summer. The three commissioners were Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; C. W. James, of the District of Columbia, and Wm. Johnston, of Ohio. Though Mr. Cushing resigned after about two years' service, they submitted, from time to time, their work on the military, postal, patent, copyright, and public printing laws, but none of it was ever considered by Congress. The bill goes to the President, to-night, reviving the acts, and authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners to prosecute and complete the work of revision and codification, providing said commissioners shall give their whole time to the business, and shall receive no compensation after it is completed, nor for a longer period than three years after their appointment.

THE BANKING BILL

reported to-day by General Garfield, from his committee, has been carefully considered, and is looked upon by everybody as an important measure. It provides for the retirement of the outstanding 3 per cents and forty millions of legal-tenders, and an increase of $95,000,000 additional bank circulation. The most notable feature is that it creates a new 4½ per cent bond, running twenty-five years, at a basis of the new bank circulation, and, if the trial proves that banking can be done on it, then all existing banks must adopt it within a year.

DISTRICT CORPORATION BILL.

Congress has finally passed one bill relating to this district that might well have been passed years ago. It is a general act for creating corporations, similar in its scope and purpose to similar acts in Northern and Western States. It provides for corporations of any kind, except for banking purposes, and when it has been signed by the President, Congress will be immediately relieved from local pressure, as there are from twenty-five to one hundred applications at every session for acts of incorporation of a purely local character.

FORT SUMTER TO BE REPAIRED.

Fort Sumter remains as it was left at the close of the rebellion, but the Engineer Department of the army will soon, unless present plans are changed, begin the work of putting it in order. It is proposed to use it as a battery rather than as a fort, and consequently the works will not be rebuilt in the original dimensions, but of less height and greater thickness, so that it may more effectually withstand any future bombardment. Much the original material is available, and the expense of the repair and change will not be great.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has worked six days under Governor Anthony's rule, and in that time passed ninety-five bills and killed nearly forty more, so that the calendar is but about half as large as it was a week ago. This is certainly a remarkable week's work, and testifies to Mr. Anthony's sagacity in devising the rule. Some of the bills were of a private character, to be sure, but they stood in the way of other business. Many very important measures, however, have passed, and the general result is in the highest degree praiseworthy.

THE REPRESENTATIVE ELECTION BILL.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has favorably reported the House bill regulating the time of holding Congressional elections, but has not yet considered the new Apportionment bill. The Election bill will go through, and then all elections for Representatives will be held on the same day, early in November of each second year. It is yet too soon to say what will be the fate of the new Apportionment bill, but serious opposition is developed.

THE GEORGIA BRIBERY INVESTIGATION

continually opens into larger and larger fields of inquiry, and may not be concluded for two or three weeks. Senators who know what has been sworn say the evidence will convince the country that parties were here with money to aid in bringing votes against Bingham's amendment. Whether Governor Bullock himself was in the game is not known to outsiders.

THE DEFAULTING BAILEY.

Officers of the Treasury Department say there is no truth in the story that Ex-Collector Bailey is with friends in Ohio. They are certain that he is still in Canada. The Revenue Bureau will soon have his accounts adjusted, so that the exact amount of which he is short can be stated. It is understood that two or three persons in New York have recently received letters from him.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported to the House to-day a bill to increase the banking facilities. It contains twelve sections, and provides for the issue of $95,000,000 of national currency to States having less than their proportion, and for the redemption and cancellation of $45,000,000 of 3 per cent certificates, and for the cancellation of $40,000,000 of legal-tenders. Also [illegible] additional currency shall be secured by the deposit of 4½ per cent bonds, exempt from taxation, and that, when $50,000,000 of the new loans have been taken up, all banks shall receive the same 4½ per cent bonds as security for their circulation. It provides for free banking on a gold basis, and for the redistribution of $25,000,000 of National Bank notes, taking that amount from the States having an excess, and distributing it to States having a deficit. But this redistribution shall not take place until the $95,000,000 provided for shall have been issued. It reduces the taxes on circulation one-half on all banks that secure all their circulation by the new bonds. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed Benjamin J. Waters as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; Jno. T. Nixon, Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey.

MEDICAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Medical Teachers' Convention, to-day, organized itself into a Teachers' Association. Fifteen schools were represented. The association elected the following permanent officers: Professor S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia, President; Professor D. W. Yandel, of Louisville, Vice President; Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, Secretary.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee had the Tariff bill under consideration again to-day, and considered the propriety of striking out several paragraphs. The question is likely to lead to a protracted discussion. An effort will be made next week to lay the bill on the table, in order to test the House. The desire to get rid of it is becoming general among the members.

[illegible]

The committee had some further debate on the Funding bill, but did not take action. It is now stated that the committee is as much divided upon the new bill proposed by Schenck as they were on the Senate bill, and that it will be difficult to reach any agreement.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS.

Representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company [illegible] Mr. Orton was before the Select Committee to-day, and answered the argument of Hubbard, who favors putting the telegraph system under government control, but does not advocate [illegible]

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Treasurer Spinner was of opinion yesterday that the public debt statement next Monday would not show much reduction, though revenue and customs receipts have been quite large, because payments made by the [illegible] bill have been [illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Meeting in Mansfield to [illegible] Project of Constructing [illegible] Between that City and [illegible] Michigan.

Special Despatch to The Chicago [illegible]

MANSFIELD, April 28.—[illegible]

Railroad Election—[illegible] the Richmond [illegible]

CINCINNATI, April 28.—[illegible]

Damages Awarded [illegible]

[illegible]